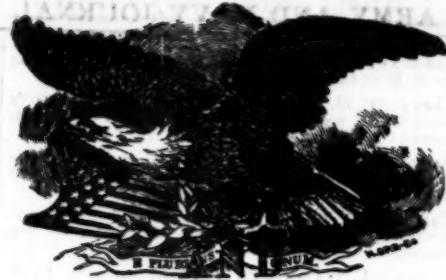


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The allotment of the \$200,000 appropriation for barracks and quarters contained in the Sundry Civil bill will be made by the Secretary of War in a few days. The Lieutenant-General has already made his recommendation on the subject.

A SOLDIER was recently tried at Fort Du Chesne for drunkenness and for striking violently two sergeants while they were conveying him to the guard house. We again venture the opinion that it was not the province of sergeants to be in such immediate contact with the soldier. There should have been a detail of privates to do the heavy work with a non commissioned officer in charge.

A LATER report as to the vacant second lieutenancies in the Army shows the number to be 32, as follows: Infantry 17, cavalry 9, and artillery 6. One each in the 1st, 2d, 9th and 10th Cavalry; two in the 4th, and three in the 10th; one in the 1st, 3d, 4th and 5th Artillery, and two in the 2d; one in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 10th, 18th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 21st and 22d Infantry, and two in the 11th, 19th and 25th.

SEVERAL changes of stations, etc., of officers have been ordered this week, and there are more to follow, but all are made to take effect on or after July 1 next, the mileage fund for the current fiscal year being now almost completely exhausted. The Secretary in speaking to the head of one of the staff departments the other day said, that it was his desire to have the four-year rule applied as far as possible when the new fund became available.

THE War Department has called a halt upon extended sick leaves in the Army. In making application for an extension of leave officers are now required to give some reasonably conclusive evidence that they will be fit for duty again within a few months, to escape being ordered before a Retiring Board. Two officers—Major B. E. FAYER, Medical Department, and Captain CASS DURHAM, 18th, were this week ordered for examination, the Department being convinced that they will not be fit for active duty again.

THE Board appointed to select designs for the two 6,000-ton vessels after spending two days in the examination of the plans submitted adjourned to meet again May 14. In the meantime Captain RAMSAY, the president, will be engaged in arranging matters incident to the command of the *Boston*, while the other members of the Board will figure on the complicated calculations necessary to determine the weights and tonnage of the vessels. It is said that considerable diversity of opinion was developed during the first two meetings and a long and lively discussion is looked for before a conclusion is reached.

THE St. Petersburg sea canal has increased the exports of St. Petersburg from 280,000 tons in 1883 to 950,000 tons in 1886, and decreased those of Cronstadt from 1,500,000 to a beggarly 70,000 tons. The aggregate of the two ports has, at the same time, decreased from 1,780,000 to 1,020,000 tons. The present tendency of Russian boats is to abandon the Baltic ports and seek new outlets through the Black Sea. The first sod of the Holstein Canal between the North Sea and the Baltic will be turned

on June 18 next in the presence of the German Crown Prince and a number of high officials. The work will commence at Holtenau.

THE Army Board on Regulations for the New Hospital Stewards Corps is now holding its session in the library of the Army Medical Museum Building, the office of Assistant Adjutant General KELTON having been found too small for the purpose. The work thus far has consisted principally in reading the large mass of literature which has been collected since the project first took shape. In addition to the papers submitted by the surgeons of the Army, considerable data has been collected from foreign reports and periodicals. The Board determined to thoroughly discuss the subject in all its bearings before beginning the preparation of the rules and regulations, which it is desired to have as perfect as possible before putting them into operation.

THE Naval Retiring Board, consisting of Commodores GREER and WEAVER, Medical Directors BROWN and GREENE and Commander SIGSBY, convened at the Navy Department on May 3 for the examination of Lieutenant-Commanders HUBBARD, AMORY and THOMAS and Lieutenants BRIDGE and TOWNLEY. As soon as these officers have been disposed of the following engineer officers will be ordered before the Board: Chief Engineer LANDIN, P. A. Engineers BROWN and WOOSTER and Assistant Engineer CHRISMAN. Should the five officers now undergoing examination be placed on the retired list, and it is confidently expected that the majority of them will be, at least twenty vacancies in the Line of the Navy can be safely calculated upon for the naval cadets whose final graduation takes place next month. There are several Court-martial and one or two other retirement cases pending, which, if acted upon in season, may increase the number to twenty-four or twenty-five.

PROPOSALS were this week invited by Commodore HARMONY, Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, for the construction of the two timber dry docks, to be located at the New York and Norfolk Navy yards respectively. The bids are to be opened June 29 next, and formal contracts entered into within ten days from date of acceptance. The general dimensions of the docks are not less than 480 feet in length from the inside of the coping stone at the head of the dock to the outer caisson abutment at the entrance, and not less than 125 feet in width, between the coping, from side to side, measured across the length of the dock midway from the ends; draft on sill not less than 25 feet 6 inches; width on floor not less than 40 feet; entrance 80 feet wide. The pumps for the docks to have a discharge capacity equal to 40,000 gallons per minute each. The location of the Norfolk dock, as recommended by the Board and approved by Commodore HARMONY, we announced last week. The Board on the New York dock, Commodore GHERARDI president, has since reported. The site selected for this dock is located on the Wallabout Channel, just beyond the saw mill, near where the old sewer emptied, and facing the entrance to the channel.

GENERAL GEORGE CROOK, U. S. A., has had published in pamphlet form his report of operations against Apache Indians from May, 1885, to April, 1886, together with a *résumé* of the operations from 1882 to 1886. Much of the matter covered by the report and *résumé* has already appeared in the

JOURNAL. In speaking of the difficulties of the campaign General CROOK says: "It is impossible to estimate the discouraging effort of the obstacles against which it was necessary to contend in following out these methods to a finally successful issue; the unfriendly criticism of the territorial press, the more or less open and always covert opposition of the Indian Department, up to the time of the outbreak in 1885; the undisguised hostility of the numerous contractors and speculators, whose success depended upon their ability to defraud the Indians; all these adverse elements had to be overcome, and against such odds success would have been impossible, except for the zealous co-operation of such men as Captain CRAWFORD, Lieutenant GATEWOOD, Lieutenant BRITTON DAVIS, and others associated with them in the management of Indian affairs on the White Mountain reservation. The officers constantly carried their lives in their hands; the service in which they were engaged was one of the greatest possible delicacy and danger, where the slightest indiscretion would have proved fatal to them. But it seemed, in my judgment, the only way in which the Indians could be reached and taught that subordination to authority which is an essential requirement to any degree of advancement, however slight, towards a state of civilization. For this reason I allowed officers, the value of whose lives was inestimable, to engage in the most desperate duty it ever falls to the lot of soldiers to perform."

A COMMISSIONED officer in our Army who wishes to marry is quite at liberty to do so, and the War Department has always been very liberal in the matter of assignment of quarters to married officers. As a consequence the bachelors are largely in the minority. It is held by some, we believe, that there ought to be a little restriction, especially upon the younger officers, but up to the present no steps have been taken in that direction, and, indeed, we incline to the opinion that the matter can well be left where it now is. In the French Army when an officer decides to marry he informs his colonel of his intentions. The colonel passes the request on to the War Office and at length it is put before the Minister. The first thing then done is to find out if the young lady concerned fulfills the requirements of the law, which provides that she must have an irreproachable moral character and a dot worth a yearly revenue of 10,000. The unfortunate young man's application begins to descend the ladder of officialism until it reaches the officer commanding the gendarmerie in the district where the officer's fiancée resides. It is then passed to a gendarme, who is commissioned to inquire into the young lady's moral character. He proceeds as cautiously as a detective. Should he happen to know the father of the demoiselle indicated, he goes and sees him; if not, he culs his information from the neighbors. He will even follow her when she goes to the theatres or entertainments. Having finished his investigations, he draws up a report on strictly police court lines, wherein he talks of the young lady not as mademoiselle, but as fille. Off goes the document on its way upwards through the bureaus and red tape until it gets to the War Minister. Should the conditions be fulfilled the officer is permitted to marry. If not he must renounce his intentions. If the fiancée has morality, but not money, the money must be secured before a union is sanctioned. Officers with means frequently provide the dot secretly themselves.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJOR JOHN HAMILTON, 1st Cavalry, is the latest addition to the garrison of Fort Custer, Montana.

LIEUTENANT E. R. GILMAN, 5th Infantry, is visiting friends at 1337 Fifteenth st., Washington, D. C.

COLONEL ELMER OTIS, 8th U. S. Cavalry, was expected to leave San Antonio this week on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN GAINES LAWSON, 25th U. S. Infantry, will prolong his stay at Hot Springs, Ark., until the end of May.

LIEUTENANT R. C. WILLIAMS, 15th Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Randall, Dakota.

CAPTAIN E. W. STONE, 21st U. S. Infantry, lately visiting at Marietta, Ga., is in Washington on a short visit.

LIEUTENANT C. A. BENNETT, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks, D. C., early in the week on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT R. M. ROGERS, 2d U. S. Artillery, now on leave, will return to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, towards the end of May.

GENERAL R. NUGENT, U. S. A., retired, who has been seriously ill at his home at 170 Willis avenue, New York, is recovering.

GENERAL THOMAS H. RUGER, U. S. A., says the Kansas City Times may yet be ordered to the Department of the Missouri.

LIEUTENANT W. E. ALMY, 5th U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Almy are recent additions to the garrison circle of Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

CAPTAIN VICTOR BIART, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, residing at Los Angeles, Cal., has had his sick leave extended one year.

LIEUTENANT H. E. TUTHERLY, 1st U. S. Cavalry, of Camp Sheridan, Wyo., will prolong his visit East until towards the end of June.

GENERAL J. A. POTTER, U. S. A. (retired), has left the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, for Painesville, Ohio, where he intends passing the summer.

CAPTAIN F. M. H. KENDRICK, 7th U. S. Infantry, of Columbus Barracks, O., has been visiting relatives at 421 Holly avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

LIEUTENANT GEO. PALMER, 9th U. S. Infantry and bride arrived in San Francisco this week and will be "at home" at San Diego Barracks May 12.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR MORRIS, 4th U. S. Artillery, has received so much benefit at Aiken, S. C., that he will prolong his stay there a few weeks longer.

LIEUTENANT B. H. GILMAN, 13th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Wingate, spent this week in Albuquerque as a witness before the U. S. Court in session there.

CAPTAIN J. P. THOMPSON, 3d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Missoula, Montana, has been admitted to the General Hospital at Hot Springs for treatment.

The marriage of Miss Kirk Morgan to Capt. H. G. Sharpe, U. S. A., will take place in St. Thomas' Church, New York City, on the evening of June 2.

MAJOR J. R. ROCHE, paymaster, U. S. A., will leave Sioux City for the East on a month's leave as soon as he gets through with his payments on the April muster.

LIEUTENANT LEROY E. SEBREE, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, expects to leave San Antonio for the North next week, to spend the summer on leave for the benefit of his health.

LIEUTENANT O. T. CROSBY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who has come North from New Orleans on six months' leave, may resign at its expiration if certain business engagements seem to warrant it.

The New Hampshire troops are to be congratulated that so able an officer as General R. H. Jackson, U. S. A., has been selected to attend their annual encampment at Concord, which commences May 31.

The General Society of the Cincinnati of the U. S. will hold its triennial session at Newport, R. I., commencing July 27. The Hon. Hamilton Fish is president, and Major Assa Bird Gardner, Judge-Advocate, U. S. A., secretary.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., attended by Major J. P. Sanger, A. D. C., visited Newport Barracks, Ky., this week, and looked into matters connected with the selection of a site for the new post to be built there.

CAPTAIN T. J. GREGG, 2d U. S. Cavalry, who has been located at Santa Barbara, Cal., for some time past, was expected in San Francisco this week to appear before the Retiring Board of which Major-General Howard is president.

MAJOR GEORGE M. STEINBERG, Surgeon, U. S. A., has been appointed to investigate the merits of inoculation for prevention of yellow fever as practiced in Mexico and Brazil. Doctor Sternberg sailed from Baltimore on Wednesday for Rio Janeiro.

CAPTAIN C. W. WHIPPLE, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., much to the regret of his many friends in New York and vicinity, will leave early in July for Fort Leavenworth, to take charge of the ordnance depot there and enter upon duty on the staff of the Department Commander.

GENERAL TROCHU is said to be seriously ill. After the siege of Paris he was offered a Marshal's baton by M. Thiers, but this he had the good sense to decline. He sat for a while in the Versailles Parliament; but directly the bill on the reorganization of the army had been voted, he retired from public life and quietly settled down in his native Brittany. When acting as head of the Government during the siege of Paris, he much astonished Jules Favre and the other lawyers by whom he was surrounded by his wonderful oratorical power. His Ministers seldom had a chance of speaking when he was present. For the last 14 years, however, he has preserved an almost unbroken silence which is not without dignity.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. B. EWING, U. S. A., has gone to Fort Lewis, Col., for temporary duty.

CAPTAIN G. G. LOTZ, 11th U. S. Infantry, of David's Island, N. Y., was at Fort Lyon, Col., this week with recruits.

CAPTAIN C. A. H. McCUALEY, U. S. A., has returned to Omaha, Neb., from a short trip to Chicago.

COLONEL W. B. LANE, U. S. A., and Mrs. Lane are visiting Gen. W. L. Elliott, U. S. A., at San Francisco.

CAPTAIN E. T. COMEGYS, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., on Monday, on a week's leave.

MAJOR H. G. BROWN, U. S. A., of Fort Niagara, N. Y., spent most of the week visiting friends in and near New York.

LIEUTENANT C. E. GILLETTE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., registered at the Hotel Emery, Cincinnati, early in the week.

COLONEL E. F. TOWNSEND, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., is expected to visit friends in New York next week.

CAPTAIN J. D. DOUGHERTY, U. S. Army, lately at Jonesboro, Ill., on leave, is a recent guest at the Planter's Hotel, St. Louis.

GENERAL N. H. DAVIS, U. S. A., arrived in New York on Monday from Aspinwall, and took temporary quarters at the New York Hotel.

CAPTAIN L. W. ORLEMAN, U. S. Army, retired, is ill at Gainesville, Fla., but it is hoped will soon be strong enough to return to New York.

LIEUTENANTS ALVIN CAPRON and M. F. Harmon, 1st U. S. Artillery, have rejoined at Fort Canby, W. T., from a trip to Vancouver Barracks.

COLONEL E. D. JUDD, U. S. A., is en route to the Pacific Coast on a three months' visit and will locate temporarily at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT C. A. L. TOTTEN, 4th U. S. Artillery, visited friends in New York and Garden City this week and will return to Fort Adams, R. I., next week.

MAJ. B. E. FRYER, surgeon U. S. A., who has been in poor health for some time past, goes to San Francisco from Fort Lowell to be examined for retirement.

CHAPLAIN HENRY SWIFT, U. S. A., who recently joined at San Antonio, has, in addition to his duties as post chaplain, taken pastoral charge of St. Paul's Memorial Church.

MRS. LOUIS WILHELM, widow of Lieut. Wilhelm, U. S. Army, sails with her children, June 1, for Europe, and will locate in Dresden, Saxony, with a view to their education.

DR. DE WITT WEBB, who has been for some time past the attending surgeon of the Indians at Fort Marion, Fla., has resumed in full his extensive civil practice at St. Augustine.

CAPTAIN GEO. F. PRICE, 5th U. S. Cavalry, has, in a recent number of the Kansas City Times, a well-written and entertaining biographical sketch of Brig.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army.

LIEUTENANT J. F. MORRISON, 20th Infantry, is soon to succeed Lieut. W. J. Nicholson, 7th Cavalry, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kas.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CONKLIN, Jr., 2d U. S. Artillery, returned to St. Augustine, Fla., this week, from a trip to Fort Pickens and Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and will shortly start for the north on a few months' leave.

The marriage of Miss Agnes Royal, only daughter of Col. W. B. Royal, 4th U. S. Cav., to Arthur Jeffrey Parsons, of Boston, will take place at St. John's Church, Washington, June 1. They go abroad for their wedding tour.

GENERAL R. B. ATYES, Colonel, 2d U. S. Artillery, expects to leave St. Augustine this week to spend the summer on leave. Lieut.-Col. L. L. Langdon will command the regiment during his absence from Fort Barrancas. The headquarters, band, etc., will, however, remain at St. Augustine.

LIEUTENANT S. C. MILLA, 12th U. S. Infantry, who married Miss Wilcox last week will, after a short tour, join for duty, at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., his detail with the Indian prisoners at Fort Marion having ceased by reason of their transfer to Mount Vernon Barracks.

The death of Captain R. G. Howell, 2d U. S. Art., May 2, promotes 1st Lieut. J. C. Scantling to a captaincy. Capt. Scantling was until his promotion 1st lieutenant of Howell's battery, so that his promotion involves neither change of station nor battery. 2d Lieutenant E. St. J. Greble, of Major General Howard's staff, becomes first lieutenant.

REV. HUGH O. PENTECOST, of Newark, N. J., who has just been blackballed by a social club composed of clergymen, for his adoption of Henry George's theories, is a brother of George H. Pentecost, the famous revivalist. Hugh Pentecost married Ida Gatling, the handsome and fascinating daughter of Dr. Gatling, inventor of the famous revolving gun.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES C. TEAR, of the 25th U. S. Infantry, now on leave of absence from his station at Fort Snelling, Minn., has received an extension until August next. It is reported that Lieut. Tear will leave the Service at the expiration of his leave, and intends engaging in business. Lieut. Tear was appointed from Illinois in July, 1879, graduating June 13, 1883.

"**PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S widow**," says the *Critic*, "is coming to Washington and will attend the ceremonies when her husband's statue is unveiled on May 12. Mrs. Garfield will be the fifth ex-lady of the White House who has visited Washington since February 1, the others being Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Tyler, Miss Rose Cleveland and Mrs. Dandridge, President Taylor's daughter, who, as Mrs. Bliss, presided for her father during his life in the Executive Mansion."

LIEUTENANT H. J. GOLDMAN, 5th U. S. Cavalry, is East from Fort Reno on a month's leave.

GENERAL T. NAGATAMY and staff, of the Japanese Army, sailed for England on Wednesday.

GENERAL J. C. ROBINSON, U. S. A., visited New York this week, locating at the Coleman House.

CAPTAIN H. P. PERRINE, 6th Cavalry, on sick leave at Trenton, N. J., will remain East during the summer.

LIEUTENANT J. D. C. HOSKINS, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks, D. C., on Tuesday on a week's leave.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., has been elected commander of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

LIEUTENANT E. S. AVIS, 5th U. S. Infantry, lately visiting in Washington, will return to Fort Keogh in June.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. GRIERSON, 10th U. S. Cav., now at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will go to Santa Fe, N. M., early in July.

LIEUT. ADAM SLAKER, 1st U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Slaker, now on the Pacific Coast, will spend June and July with relatives in the East.

LIEUTENANT W. F. BLAUVELT, 15th Infantry, and Mrs. Blauvelt were in Paris, France, this week, with apartments at No. 10 Rue Stanislas.

CAPTAIN W. S. SCHUYLER, 5th U. S. Cavalry, was expected at Fort Riley, Kansas, this week, to assume command of Troop H of his regiment.

LIEUTENANTS E. L. ZALINSKI and S. E. ALLEN, 5th U. S. Artillery, have resigned from the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT received on Tuesday from the Paris Geographical Society the gold medal presented by that association to Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A.

1ST LIEUT. IRVING HALE, Corps of Engineers, has succeeded Lieut. Townsend as Quartermaster of the Battalion at Willet's Point, and as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of that post.

MAJOR E. V. SUMMER, 5th Cavalry, says the Kansas City Times, has won the blue ribbon. He is the first in the Department of the Missouri to qualify as marksman for the season of 1886.

CAPTAIN A. E. WOODSON, 5th U. S. Cavalry, was the guest of Gen. McCook at Fort Leavenworth early in the week, on his return to Reno from leave. Mrs. Woodson, now in St. Louis, will go to Reno later on.

The following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: Lieut.-Col. Joseph R. Smith, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. E. R. Gilman, 5th Inf. Col. John H. King, retired; 2d Lieut. J. F. Kreps, 22d Inf.; Major Chas. L. Heimann, Med. Dept.; 1st Lt. Curtis McD. Townsend, Engs.

ACTING SECOND COMPTROLLER McMAHAN holds that it would not only be idle but manifestly unjust to commence suit to recover from Capt. W. H. Nasb, U. S. A., \$3,433.50, being the value of 63 head of work oxen lost while being transferred from Cheyenne, Wyo., to Sioux Agencies, in January, 1878.

"We don't miss Congress at all," said a Washington society lady this week. "We have two queens of song, Mme. Patti and Miss Abbott; the Queen of the world's geographical centre, Kapiolani, and a railroad king, king of the turf at the National Jockey Club's course, and the pick of the Boston Common Council."

COLONEL B. J. IRWIN, Med. Dept., U. S. Army, is enjoying the hospitality of "mine host," Major Hooper, of the Occidental, in San Francisco, where Army and Navy people serving in those regions most do congregate. 38 Montgomery street, which was incorrectly given as his residence, is the location of the Army Department office.

The Vancouver Independent of April 27 says: Lieut. J. L. Sehon, 4th Infantry, from Fort Sherman, has been at headquarters this week.... Lieuts. Ally Capron and M. F. Harmon, 1st Artillery, came up from Canby last week for court martial duty.... A few days since Gen. John Gibbon, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. McClelland, and Capt. C. A. Woodruff, chief commissary, went east as far as Helena.

MRS. MADELINE VINTON DAHLGREN, speaking of her forthcoming novel, "Divorced," says: "The book is a plea for the sanctity of the marriage tie and intended to show the various evils consequent upon our present system of easy divorce. It also touches upon the inadequacy of our laws for the protection of those who may maliciously be declared insane. The characters are only types, and in no instance of real life."

Queen Kapiolani and suite arrived in Washington early in the week and were taken in charge by the Hawaiian Minister and by Mr. S. A. Brown; Lieut. Rodgers, U. S. N., and Capt. D. M. Taylor, U. S. A., representing the State, War and Navy Departments respectively. They took apartments at the Arlington Hotel. On Thursday the Queen visited Washington Barracks, and was received with a royal salute, and a drill and review held, with which she appeared much pleased. On Friday a trip to Mount Vernon was made, followed by dinner at the White House, and on Saturday the party were expected to leave Washington for Boston, thence to New York and then to London.

The Kansas City Times, referring to an article in the *Staats Zeitung*, of Chicago, criticizing the President for appointing General Wesley Merritt to succeed General Wilcox, and ignoring the claims of Colonel A. V. Kautz, says: "Whatever honor and fame Colonel Kautz has obtained in the Service, was won by his own individual efforts, which is attested by the high position he now holds. Good soldiers never complain, and Colonel Kautz, no doubt, deplores more than any one else that a lunatic should have been given the permission to use the editorial columns of the Chicago paper to abuse and he about the President, and thus bring him (Colonel Kautz) into a controversy distasteful to him."

LATE developments indicate that Gen. Merritt will be assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri when relieved from the Military Academy.

CAPTAIN J. M. INGALLS, U. S. A., is the author of a valuable "Note on Meteorological Instruments for Rifle Ranges," recently issued from the Artillery School press.

SECRETARY WHITNEY returned to Washington Tuesday afternoon.

PAYMASTER GEO. W. BRAMAN, U. S. N., registered at the Murray Hill Hotel on Monday.

PAYMASTER T. J. COWIE, U. S. N., and family, are at the Nichols Cottage, Newport, R. I.

THE serious illness of Rear Admiral C. S. Boggs, U. S. N., is reported from Brunswick, N. J.

COMMANDER ALLAN D. BROWN, U. S. N., is a recent guest at the Party House, Newport, R. I.

THE death of Surgeon Beaumont promotes to that grade P. A. Surg. Thomas H. Streets, U. S. Navy.

LIEUTENANT J. B. MILTON, U. S. N., has returned to San Francisco from a brief sojourn at San Diego.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHITNEY was in New York on Monday, and called upon the Collector of the Port.

NAVAL CADET A. C. DREPPENBACH, U. S. Navy, registered at the Hotel de l'Orient, Paris, France, on Thursday.

CAPTAIN G. H. PERKINS, U. S. N., lately at Concord, N. H., was to occupy his cottage at Newport, R. I., this week.

PAY DIRECTOR J. S. CUNNINGHAM, U. S. N., was in New York this week, making his headquarters at the Sturtevant House.

LIEUTENANT E. X. MOORE, U. S. N., Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Frank Courtis are at 51 Washington street, Newport, R. I., for the season.

LIEUTENANT R. M. G. BROWN, U. S. N., bade farewell this week to his many friends at Norfolk, Va., and left on a six months' leave.

LIEUT. J. M. HAWLEY, U. S. N., for some time past on duty at Baltimore, Md., goes to Norfolk, Va., next week for duty on the *Trenton*.

COMMANDER SCHLEY, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, goes from Newport to visit the Boston Equipment Yard, and personally attend to its organization.

CHIEF ENGINEER GEO. W. MAGEE, U. S. N., who has returned from the Hot Springs much improved in health, was present at the meeting of the Military Order at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening last.

P. A. SURGEON M. H. SIMONS, U. S. N., now on duty at the Naval Academy, will be the next officer to receive a promotion by due process of law, which will occur on Sept. 17, on the retirement of Medical Director S. F. Cours.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Lieut. C. E. Vreeland, Naval Cadet G. Tarbox, Naval Constructor J. P. McGuiness, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter, Ensign Harry Kimmel, Paymr. G. A. Lyon, Surg. A. F. McGruder, Comdr. G. L. Wadeigh, Lieut. Comdr. S. Hubbard and Lieut. Theodoric Porter.

COLONEL THOS. SCHAFER has written a "History of the Confederate Navy from its organization to the surrender of the last vessel, its stupendous struggle with the great Navy of the United States, the engagements fought on the rivers and harbors of the South and upon the high seas; blockade running, first use of ironclads and torpedoes, and privateer history."

NOW THAT the health of Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Webb, U. S. N., has been restored, he has been assigned to the receiving ship *St. Louis*, as the relief of Lieut. C. K. Curtis detached and ordered to the *Franklin*, at Norfolk, the native place of his wife, Miss Vaughn. Lieut. Curtis made his last cruise in China, attached to the *Alert*.

FOLLOWING the sad death of Lieut. Dauenhower, by which the Secretaryship of the Naval Institute became vacant, Lieut. C. R. Miles, U. S. N., has been selected for that important position. The papers issued from the press of this Naval literary society are of great and increasing value, and although such is the case now, their work will be even greater as time goes on, and the theories of to-day become the events and practice of to-morrow.

MR. McDONALD, of Buffalo, proposes a monument to the late Henry B. Rumsey, formerly of the Navy, the hero of the hotel fire, and says: "Silver and gold I have little of, but it would please me to add my mite to a fund for the erection of a permanent memorial to that brave man who gave his life to save a little child and whose last gasp was an appeal to others to assist burned and mangled women in preference to himself. The world should be made better by the moral heroism of such men. Is Henry B. Rumsey soon to be forgotten, or will a grateful city fitly recognize an act of such sublime courage?"

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER HENRY HERWIG, U. S. N., for some time past on duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, has been assigned to the Asiatic Station, and will leave San Francisco by the steamer of the 21st of the present month. He will report to Rear Admiral Chandler for duty in the squadron, so it is not known to what vessel he will be ordered for duty. Mrs. Herwig (born Wheat of Alexandria), will not accompany her husband, but it is quite probable that she will join him on the station later. The situation on the China station is quite agreeable in these days for the wives of naval officers, as there is usually quite a colony in one or more of the Japanese ports. Mrs. Herwig will be a loss to Washington society, where her agreeable manners and pleasant ways have made many and warm friends. Mr. Herwig's last cruise was on the U. S. S. *Galena*, from which vessel he was detached in September, 1883.

LIEUTENANT M. K. SCHWENCK, attached to the *Alert*, accidentally shot himself in the arm at Punta Arenas, April 30. The wound is not dangerous.

AST. PAYMR. G. W. SIMPSON, U. S. N., much to the regret of his many friends at Newport, R. I., left there early in the week to join the *Constellation*.

MR. ROBERT G. MASON, who committed suicide recently in San Francisco, was the paymaster's yeoman of the *Alert* during a three-years' cruise in Asiatic waters.

MR. R. MEADE BACHE, of the U. S. Coast Survey, a nephew of the late Major-General Meade, is the inventor of a new railway car stove which has recently been tried on the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is self-extinguishing in case of accident.

THE President will announce in the next few weeks the appointments of the seven members of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, the naming of whom is one of his prerogatives. The Senate will be represented on the Board by Senators Aldrich and Gray, and the House of Representatives, Herbert, Sayers and Goff. The Board house in the Academy grounds will be ready for the reception of the Board on June 3, and the formal reception of the Board is set for 10 o'clock on the morning of June 4.

RECENT DEATHS.

IT IS with much sorrow we announce the death of Brevet Brigadier General Andrew J. Alexander, lieutenant colonel U. S. Army, retired, which occurred May 4, near Utica, N. Y., on a train of the New York Central Railroad, while en route to his home at Willowbrook, near Auburn. The deceased officer was born in Kentucky, and was appointed 2d lieutenant Mounted Rifles July 26, 1861, and the same day 1st Lieutenant 3d U. S. Cavalry. He served with much distinction throughout the war, was assistant adjutant general of the 17th Army Corps, and engaged in several battles. At the battle of Ebenezer Church he captured three pieces of artillery from Gen. Forrest. He commanded the 2d Brigade, 4th Division Cavalry Corps, and was engaged at the assault and capture of Selma and Columbus, Ga. At Selma he captured five pieces of artillery. In 1866 he rejoined the 3d U. S. Cavalry, having been promoted captain in 1863. He held the appointment of lieutenant colonel and A. A. G. of volunteers from January to August, 1863, and from April 23, 1864. He received numerous brevets in the Regular Army—of capt. for gallantry during the Peninsular campaign, major for the Gettysburg campaign, lieutenant colonel for the Atlanta campaign, colonel for gallantry at Selma, and brig. gen. for "distinguished and gallant service in the cavalry engagement at Ebenezer Church, Ala., and Columbus, Ga., and for steadfast devotion to duty during the war." He also received the brevets of colonel and brigadier general of volunteers. After the war he served actively for many years and rose to the grade of lieutenant colonel, 2d U. S. Cavalry, in 1879. A few years ago his health became poor, and he was retired July 3, 1885, for disability incurred in the line of duty. He and the late General Upton, U. S. A., married sisters, and his wife survives him. General Alexander was a gentleman of refined and dignified demeanor and of literary tastes, and for some years past had been a frequent contributor to the JOURNAL. He will be much missed at Auburn, N. Y., in the vicinity of which his home has been since his retirement, and where many relatives are left to mourn his loss.

SURGEON H. N. BEAUMONT, U. S. N., died at New Hope, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Saturday, April 30, and was buried there Tuesday, May 3. Of him a friend, Chief Engineer Henry D. McEwan, U. S. Navy, writes: "The doctor was first taken sick while serving on board the U. S. S. *Minnesota*, and although placed on sick leave, he remained for some time in New York under medical treatment, but his disease (heart trouble) made rapid strides, and his father had him conveyed to the old homestead, Great Spring Farm, where, amidst the scenes of his boyhood and surrounded by all the members of his family, he lingered for five weeks, calmly and resignedly awaiting the great change. The funeral was largely attended by the county families, and the following named naval officers were present in uniform and acted as pallbearers: Medical Director W. T. Hord, Lieutenant Commanders Forsyth and Marthon, Chief Engineers Able, McEwan and Robinson, P. A. Paymr. McGowan, P. A. Engineers Entwistle and Habighurst, and Assistant Surgeons Berryhill and Shafer. Surgeon Beaumont takes his last sleep in the cemetery at New Hope, in a spot selected by himself, and which commands a view of the beautiful surrounding country the doctor so loved to talk about. The monument to the late Dr. George Beaumont, his uncle and medical preceptor, is near by, and others of his kindred sleep in the same enclosure. In the death of Dr. Beaumont, the Naval Service loses one of its most efficient and faithful officers, his mess mates one of the most gentlemanly and companionable of men and his parents a loyal and devoted son. 'Come up next May and see what a beautiful home I have.' I went up there in May, but it was to help carry my dear friend to his grave."

CAPTAIN REIN G. HOWELL, 2d U. S. Artillery, died at his post of duty, Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., May 2, of disease of the stomach. Captain Howell was born in Kentucky, entered the Military Academy from this State in 1860, was graduated in 1864, and promoted 2d lieutenant 2d Artillery in time to see good deal of war service, in which he proved himself a valuable officer. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1865 and captain Nov. 8, 1862. Capt. Howell was highly esteemed as an officer and a gentleman, and his death will be sincerely mourned by many friends. He married a daughter of Gen. R. B. Ayres, U. S. A., a few years ago. The remains were interred, with due honors, in the National Cemetery at Mobile, Ala.

LAST week we referred to the death at Newport, Ky., April 27, of Mrs. Isabella Burbank, widow of Gen. Sidney Burbank. The Cincinnati Gazette, referring to the event, says: "Mrs. Burbank was a daughter of Col. Slanahan, of Virginia, who was connected with the Engineer Department of the Army. Her husband, Gen. Sidney Burbank, was a gallant officer of the U. S. Army, and died at Newport several years ago at the age of 75 years. In 1870, the General was placed on the retired list, and their elegant mansion on Front street in that city was the scene of many brilliant social events and gatherings, especially among military notables. Mrs. Burbank was possessed of rare literary attainments, and being a brilliant conversationalist her acquaintance was eagerly sought after, and cultivated. The deceased leaves an only son, Capt. Clayton S. Burbank, 10th Inf. He was telegraphed the sad news and is on his way to attend the obsequies. Colonel Merrill, a nephew of the deceased, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., now in Washington, was also telegraphed for." The funeral took place April 30. Capt. Burbank arrived with his family from Fort Lyon, Friday, and Col. Merrill also arrived from Pennsylvania. The services were conducted by the Rev. Reverdy Estill, rector of St. Paul's P. E. Church, after which the remains were taken to Spring Grove Cemetery for interment. Col. Van Voast, Dr. Gardner, Col. P. B. Spence, Col. Joseph Arnold, Capt. Tieron, Walter Overton, Major McClure and Dr. Thornton acted as pall-bearers.

MAJOR INNES RANDOLPH, one of the most versatile literary men in Maryland, who died last week at Baltimore, was the son of James Jones Randolph and Susan Armistead, niece of Col. Geo. Armistead, who gained his brevet "for gallant defense of Fort McHenry, Md., till the morning of Sept. 14, 1814." Major Randolph served during the war as A. D. C. on the staff of Gen. Ewell, of the Confederate Army.

MRS. ERMINA G. PENNY, wife of Mr. George W. Penny, and mother of Capt. C. G. Penny, 6th U. S. Inf. of Fort Douglas, died April 23, at Newark, O., aged 68. A correspondent says: "During the half century in which Newark has been her home her Christian character and especially her constant charity in deed and speech, endeared her to all her acquaintances."

FRANK T. WHITE, only son of Truman B. White sailmaker, U. S. Navy, died, May 13, at 158 Washington avenue, Brooklyn.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

In a paper read before the Civil and Mechanical Engineers Society, London, March 30, 1887, R. Nelson Boyd, M. Inst. C. E. said: The deviation of the Chagres is a difficulty apparently not foreseen, and an expense not provided for by the early surveyors. It is in reality a necessity for the preservation of the canal, as the new bed will act as a huge ditch, and receive the surface drainage during the rains, which otherwise would rush into the canal—to say nothing of the trees, rocks and silt brought down by these floods. The new bed of the river is to be 40 metres wide by 5 metres deep. In order to deal more effectively with these excessive floods, it had been proposed to dam up the valley at the head of the Chagres, and thus form an immense reservoir. This project is for the time abandoned. It would involve a dam about 1,445 metres long by 45 metres in height, with a cube of about 10,000,000 metres; and this would have to be constructed in the face of the floods rushing down the upper valley of the Chagres, unless the whole dam were constructed during one dry season, which is scarcely possible. Although the work has been commenced all along the line, not one length of the canal is anything like near completion. I had the opportunity of visiting most of the sections, and with the exception of the Colon end and a short length at Gorgona, where the canal follows the present bed of the river Chagres, not one of the cuttings is down even to water level, and many have merely had the surface removed. At Colon the entrance to the canal has been constructed by making an embankment which protects it from the north winds, and has reclaimed ground, formerly a swamp, on which the pleasant little settlement called "Cristóbal Colón" has been built. From the entrance the canal has been dredged to a depth of 6 metres for a length of 4½ kilom., and is open for small steamers. Three very powerful dredges are now at work deepening the canal down to 9 metres. After this comes a length of ground almost untouched, owing to disputes with the contractors. Then comes a length of 6 kilom. on the old bed of the Chagres, where dredges are at work deepening. These dredges have a power of 180-H. P., and raise about 3,000 cubic metres in the 24 hours. This seemed to me to be the best conducted work on the canal.

COLONEL J. SUMNER ROGERS, of the Orchard Lake Military Academy, has received the following from General Sherman:

DEAR COLONEL: I congratulate you upon the prosperity and success of the institution over which you preside. Every college adds to the honor and strength of our country. Especially such as yours, which engraves on the usual course the military features of obedience, promptness, and that high sense of honor which has characterized the soldier since the days of Knight Errantry.

It requires no prophet to foretell that with perseverance in the course you have so well begun the Michigan Military Academy will become famous and honored throughout the land. With great respect, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

THE BAILEY MEDAL.

COMMANDER W. S. SCHLEY, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, left for Newport on Wednesday, to inspect the training squadron and present the Bailey medal to William Guerin, seaman apprentice, 2d class, serving on board of the U. S. S. *Jamestown*. There were three contestants and Guerin obtained 421 out of a maximum of 550, viz.: 38 for knotting and splicing; 24 for sailmaking; 47 heaving lead; 48 for signals and 17 for small arms and target firing, out of a maximum of 50 each; 70 for exercise as captain of gun, and 60 for school of soldier, out of a maximum of 75 each; 20 for heaving log; 21 for sword exercise; 24 for swimming; 20 for sewing; 13 for knowledge of his accounts with paymaster; 22 for condition of clothing, out of a possible 25 each. The presentation took place Thursday afternoon, before a brilliant assemblage. Several hundred naval apprentices were formed in three sides of a hollow square and Guerin was called. He was greeted with loud applause. Commander Schley addressed a few words to the lad and, after pinning the medal on his breast, shook him warmly by the hand. The standing of the other two candidates in these several branches was:

Thomas Allen, seaman apprentice, 2d class, U. S. S. *Saratoga*, 42, 41, 43, 20, 50, 53, 48, 20, 15, 21, 20, 15, 21—Total, 409. Thomas S. Averson, seaman apprentice, 2d class, U. S. S. *Portsmouth*, 33, 18, 44, 35, 22, 48, 38, 15, 12, 13, 13, 21—Total, 324.

Thursday all the apprentice boys and their friends gathered at the gymnasium, where there were howitzer and silent drills and a grand concert, the talent being furnished by the boys attached to the squadron. Commander Schley, as well as all the officers attached to the squadron, were present. Commander Schley dined at the Torpedo Station Thursday evening with Capt. C. F. Goodrich.

TRAINING NAVAL ENGINEERS.

A MEETING of the Newport branch of the U. S. Naval Institute was held, April 27, in the museum at the Torpedo Station, to discuss a paper by P. A. Engineer Wm. M. Parks, U. S. N., on "Training of Enlisted Men on the Engineer's Force." Capt. A. R. Yates, Comdr. Higginson, Lieuts. Karl Rohrer, Moore, Daniels, Howard, J. B. Murdock, Duncan Kennedy, Wakenshaw, Ensign G. W. Denfeld, Prof. Charles E. Munroe, were present. The author held that it would be far better for the boys when they enlisted on board the *Minesota* to be placed at once in the engine and firerooms on that ship and trained to be first-class firemen and machinists, and if this was done the rank of second-class firemen could be abolished. In the discussion on the paper Capt. Arthur R. Yates said: "A great deal is involved, especially of time and expense, in training people for the engineer's department, either as firemen or machinists, and I think it would be of great benefit to the service if they could be trained on board our training squadron, as they will then get a certain amount of military training before going aboard cruising ships."

Lt. Edwin K. Moore thought a better plan would be to have the apprentices sent aboard the training ships and, when qualified for transfer, sent to some school for their apprenticeship as firemen, machinist or whatever capacity they may get in the future in the engineer corps. The boy should receive some training on board a ship before he is capable of doing anything on that ship. To take proper care of himself, his clothes, his hammock, his bag and a certain amount of seamanship. He would require no more instruction, except in the one profession which he might select for the future. Then if he could be sent to a steamship and serve a term of apprenticeship he thought it would be better than to take him as a green boy from the street or farm, or whatever place he may come from.

Lieut. Joseph B. Murdock said that, in the abstract, he fully approved of this paper. He thought that the great necessity of the Service to day is for a higher technical training. Take our new ships. We require something more than ordinary steamships in handling them.

Ensign Geo. W. Denfeld said that according to his recollection the system of training boys for the engineers force has been tried and has been given up, one reason for which was that it had a tendency to ruin them physically. He did not think any man should be taken into the engineroom or fireroom until he had reached full growth. The hardships there, which men must endure, cannot be undertaken by boys. If you know what kind of a man you want, an examination will soon show whether he is qualified for the duties he is intended to perform. He was in favor of men being trained on ship-board, but thought they should have a certain amount of knowledge and training which men get on shore. He did not believe in training apprentices, but did believe in training men, in giving them some general idea of what is required of them before going on seagoing ships.

Commander F. J. Higginson said he could not help approving this system of educating. Let the apprentices go into the fireroom on the new cruisers and let them be taught their duties there, and then go into the machine shops and learn the duties of the machinist.

Lieut. Karl Rohrer thought the better educated the firemen and shovellers are, the less coal will be burned for the given amount of power. It was a question in his mind whether the fireroom offers sufficient attraction to draw a number of these boys into it, after they have almost qualified themselves as seamen. He would take people between 18 and 23 years of age. He did not see why a system of apprenticeship could not be inaugurated to embrace all our naval stations, where boilers and machinery are in constant use, and there train these men in the manipulating of machinery, boilers, tools, etc., and then after three months, draft them on board our seagoing vessels.

THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

The President issued an executive order May 4, concerning the importation of intoxicating liquors and breechloading rifles and ammunition into the Territory of Alaska. The importation of intoxicating liquors is forbidden, except upon permit from a customs officer at the port of destination, who shall first be satisfied that the liquors are needed for sacramental, medical and scientific purposes. The

importation of breechloading rifles is also prohibited, except where intended for the personal use of white settlers and temporary visitors not traders.

THE OMAHA ACCIDENT.

The following letter addressed to Governor Hubbard, United States Minister to Japan, gives a more detailed account of the disaster resulting from the target firing on the Omaha and the action which preceded it:

U. S. S. OMAHA, AT SEA, |
March 14, 1887.

The Hon. R. B. Hubbard, U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary, etc.,
Tokio, Japan:

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: Permit me to draw upon your time to lay before you a plain, unvarnished account of the target firing by the *Omaha* on March 4, whose sequel ended in the accident that caused the death of four Japanese and the wounding of seven. Quarterly practice with great guns at a target is required of every cruising ship, time and place left to the discretion of the commander. On the morning of March 4, on our voyage from Kobe to Nagasaki, I determined that it would be a suitable day for this purpose, and the place I selected as most convenient was in the open sea between the small, high island of Iki Sima and Nagasaki, the former say twelve miles from the latter place. It was a pleasant morning and the sea in every direction was covered with fishing boats. Passing the island of Iki Sima I noticed that the south side was barren and uninhabited, and toward the western end there was a bold, precipitous cliff, marked on the English chart as 200 feet high. The thought at once struck me if I anchored the *Omaha* in front of this cliff, the latter will stop all the shots in their rebound and will be perfectly safe. No shots were fired at the island. It was my intention to anchor the target then or 400 yards from the foot of the cliff, but the water was so deep that no bottom was found with the anchor (which was 150 feet long) to within fifty yards of the shore, and here the target (a small, triangular piece of canvas on a float) was placed. My sole motive in seeking this place was one of safety, and in this opinion I am supported by every line officer of the *Omaha*. It is customary in target practice to have one observer at the mast head and the other in a boat abreast the target to note the fall and explosion of the shell. I steamed to within 600 yards of the cliff, scanned it carefully with my glasses, and saw neither human being, habitation or cultivated field in sight. The target anchored, the observer close to the island, and at about 300 yards distant from and abreast of the target, the *Omaha* steamed out to a position at about 1,100 yards distant from and her starboard broadside bearing upon it. The engines were stopped and the ship did not move during the firing. The range was first obtained by firing three or four shots from the Hotchkiss machine gun, and when found a careful, deliberate fire was begun with the battery. After some twenty shots had been fired the ship had drifted towards the target so as to reduce the distance to 900 yards. I then ceased firing, steamed out on a circle and back to the same relative position as before, but now some 1,200 yards distant. The engines were stopped and the firing resumed. Forty-two shells were fired in all. As these shells struck the water near the target they would rebound and strike the cliff (none higher than half way up) and would bring down a quantity of rock and dirt that making a cloud of dust would easily give the impression that they had exploded. The position of each shot as it struck near the target was noted by two observers, and none during the practice were greater than fifty yards from it. Having expended the regulation quantity, I picked up the target and steamed away for Nagasaki, the observer having reported that all the shells had exploded. During the firing my glasses were constantly on the island. I saw every shot strike except a half dozen obscured by smoke, and as before remarked there was neither human being, habitation or cultivated field in sight.

The following day, March 5, I received word from the Governor of Nagasaki that after the ship had left some inhabitants of the island had gone to the spot, dug out six unexploded shells, and carried them to their village. At this time in the afternoon the deputy police inspector of the district visited the village. He was told of the facts, and he directed the chief of the village to take charge of them. After he had left, the Japanese do not say how (but as some of the other shells show that efforts had been made to extract their fuses) probably while it was being tampered with, a 60-pound percussion shell burst, and killed four of the bystanders and wounded seven. No damage during target practice was done to the island or its inhabitants, and no impartial person could hold me responsible for what occurred afterward. I say reverently it was the act of God, and impossible for any human being to have foreseen.

Since this deplorable accident it has transpired that in 1881 the Japanese issued a circular decree prohibiting target firing or torpedo practice within three miles of their coast. Through the negligence of the United States, or that of some former commander-in-chief of our squadron, this decree is not known of in the present squadron, nor had I ever heard of its existence at any time. I ask your careful and patient reading of the following that you may acquaint yourself with all the facts, and I shall do myself the honor of calling upon you at the earliest possible moment after arriving at Yokohama. If you deem it proper, I would like to call upon such member of the Japanese Cabinet, or whose cognizance this matter would be referred, and express my deep regret for the accident. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE, Captain, United States Navy.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT AND GEN. SHERIDAN.

The Boston *Herald* sent a reporter out to Salem to ask Secretary Endicott about the flying gossip alleging his strained relations with Gen. Sheridan. Judge Endicott made a statement that ought to set a lot of people right in this matter. Here it is:

Now I must positively decline to be interviewed upon my relations with the Lieutenant-General. There is no trouble between us, and our relations are most pleasant. General Sheridan himself has publicly said so within a week. I do not know where the report started that our relations are strained. Some newspaper men seem quite unable to distinguish between a difference of opinion between officials or departments and a quarrel between those officials or departments. I have been a lawyer for many years, and have constantly differed with my professional associates, but I have never quarreled with them, and should no more think of quarreling with them because of these differences than I should think of quarreling with my best friend or my wife if we should happen to differ in opinion. There was an absurd report in the paper a short time ago that I had quarreled with the Second Comptroller. Entirely wrong. We had a difference of opinion concerning a certain account, which I said I should refer to the Court of Claims, and he agreed with me that it would be the best thing to do. That was all. A rumor equally difficult to account for was one which appeared in the *Herald*, to the effect that I was to resign or had conferred with the President about my resignation. There was no basis whatever for such a story. As I have said, I cannot and must not be interviewed, but, as for the story that there is any conflict of authority between General Sheridan and myself, or that our relations are strained, I wish to say that it is not so. We have differed on some points but never quarreled, and our relations are cordial. I do not know where the story that they are otherwise came from. I see no room for any conflict of authority between the Lieutenant-General and myself in the control of the Army. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. The Constitution declares him to be such. The Secretary simply represents the President. Of course, it is a matter of history that the relations between the commanding general and Secretary of War have not always been harmonious, and that the conflict of authority has been somewhat serious. But I am speaking of my own experience as Secretary, and reiterate that there is no conflict of authority, and there are and have been no serious differences between General Sheridan and myself.

A SOLDIER'S FORGERIES.

A Sackett's Harbor despatch says: "Julius Feuerbach, sergeant of Co. C, 12th Inf., Madison Barracks, of Watertown, out of over \$2,000 by a number of clever forgeries. Feuerbach was the trusted and confidential clerk of Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon, late Quartermaster at Madison Barracks, and, while employed in that capacity, abstracted checks made out in favor of George Hall and Co., of Ogdensburg, in payment for coal, to which he forged Hall's signature. Feuerbach was honorably discharged from the Service about six weeks ago and received letters of commendation from the officers of his regiment. So cleverly had he covered up his forgeries that they were not discovered until long after he had left for New York. The forger is thirty years of age, and is finely educated and of gentlemanly deportment. He has travelled extensively through European countries, is a German, and speaks five languages. The Sheriff of Jefferson County and New York detectives have been at work on the case. It is believed that Feuerbach has sailed for Europe." He succeeded in securing the confidence of all who knew him. He was the clerk of the Post Quarter-master, and was appointed post trader at Madison Barracks at about the date of his discharge. He was also recommended in the most flattering terms for a commission, and had exhibited his testimonials on that point during the last weeks of his stay at Madison Barracks. His application for the tradership, as well as his apparent studies of international law, etc., to fit him for the examination for a commission, all occurring after the forgeries, were, of course, part of a well-laid plan to evade suspicions of crime until after his discharge, when the forgeries performed would come to light! So strong was his hold on the esteem and confidence of those who knew him, that he had no difficulty in securing admission to the Sackett's Harbor Lodge of F. and A. M., and later into the Royal Arch Chapter! This, while he was an enlisted man. Since the forgeries have been published, Feuerbach has been expelled from the Order. He drank only moderately, never visited saloons, and never gambled, but had a great fondness for books and music, so that his rise was less a matter of mystery and surprise than his disgraceful fall.

GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

REFERRING to the letter in the JOURNAL of a recent date relative to the appointment of Gen. Jos. Wheeler, of Alabama, to the Chairmanship of the Committee of Military Affairs, House of Representatives, it would not be proper, perhaps, to petition the Speaker to make the appointment, but it would certainly be within the privileges of an officer of the Army to represent to the Speaker that such appointment would give great satisfaction to the Army.

During the War Gen. Wheeler proved himself a splendid soldier, and since his election to Congress he has shown that he is in full accord with the best interests of the Service.

No member of the next Congress is so entirely fitted for the position as Gen. Wheeler. Let the JOURNAL—which has only the good of the Army at heart—use its influence in securing the appointment and unquestionably success, and thanks also, will follow.

MR. STANTON AND GEN. LORENZO THOMAS.

In a letter to the N. Y. Times Ex-Congressman Luke P. Poland described the contest between Mr. Stanton and Gen. Lorenzo Thomas for the control of the War Office. In order to test the legal question it was arranged that Thomas should be arrested under the legal tenure act, refuse to give bail and then be brought up on habeas corpus. Mr. Poland says: "On the announcement by Thomas's counsel that he would decline to furnish bail and he could order him committed, Judge Carter, with his peculiar twinkle of the eye and his inimitable stammer, said: 'Oh, I know Gen. Thomas; he is my neighbor. There is not the slightest danger he will leave the country and not be here when wanted, and so no need of any bail or commitment, and I shan't make any order for any.' So far as I know, this was the end of the prosecution against Gen. Thomas. How rapidly things went on from this night to the impeachment and trial of President Johnson are matters of public history."

AN ATTACK UPON GENERAL SHERIDAN.

A LETTER published in The Winchester (Va.) Times May 4, over the signature of Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, was the subject of a good deal of amusement at the War Department. General Rosser, it seems, doesn't like General Sheridan. He writes to Major Conrad, of Winchester, apropos of the suggestion that Gen. Sheridan proposed to visit the Shenandoah Valley, among other things as follows:

I had hoped that our beautiful valley should never again be desecrated by his (General Sheridan's) footprints. Cold, cruel and brutal must be the character of this soldier, who fondly cherishes memories of the wild, wanton waste and desolation which his barbarous torch spread through the valley, laying in ashes the beautiful homes of innocent women, young and helpless children and aged men, and who over these ruins boasted that "Now a crow cannot fly over this valley without carrying its rations." I have forgiven the brave men of the Union armies whom I met in honorable battle, and who finally triumphed over us in the great struggle. Among them I can now name many of my warmest and truest and most prized friends. They are good and true men, and think none the less of us for having fought them. Indeed they esteem him the highest among us who fought them the hardest. Sheridan is not one of this kind and he has never accorded us that peace which Grant proclaimed. I now say to you, my dear Mayor, and to our gallant comrades who are now in the Valley, that I hope you will allow this man to make his triumphant ride up the Valley in peace, but have him go like a miserable crow, "carrying his rations with him."

Such talk as this only reflects upon its author and, as General Sheridan explains, is to be excused in view of the uncommonly uncomfortable treatment Rosser received at the hands of Sheridan when the two encountered each other in the Valley, and then Tom Rosser is a candidate for Congress now, and something must be allowed to politics. As Gen. Sheridan does not intend to make the trip ascribed to him; Rosser can have his beautiful Valley all to himself this time.

A MONUMENT TO A HERO.

BUFFALO, May 3.

It is proposed to erect in this city a monument to the memory of Henry B. Rumsey, of Fort Wayne, Ind., the heroic ex-Navy officer, who, after succeeding in making his escape from the Richmond Hotel fire of March 18, deliberately turned back and rescued a little ten-year old girl, Jenny Mann, daughter of one of the proprietors of the hotel.

Subscription papers have been opened at the newspaper offices.

It has been suggested that instead of the ordinary monument a memorial tablet be placed in the splendid hotel which the Buffalo Library will erect on the

site of the burned building. If it be thought that this tablet, placed on the inside of the building, will too vividly recall to the future guests of the hotel the horrors of that night, the tablet might be inserted in a niche on the outer walls of the hotel with possible a bust of the brave man.

This incident of the fire in which the life of the rescuer was sacrificed unavailingly for another, brings to mind some of the many noble deeds of men disciplined by Naval training—of officers and crew of a sinking ship after seeing the women and children put in the boats, calmly standing at their posts with folded hands, silently to sink to death with their vessel.

Surely the heroic deed of this man, whose death was as his life had been, should not be unremembered.

With this letter our correspondent sends an electrotype copy of a photograph of Mr. Rumsey, which we reproduce here.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BAYARD, N. M.

SINCE last Fort Bayard turned up in the columns of the JOURNAL nearly three years ago, two sets of officers' quarters, two barracks, a commissary storehouse, and a large hospital, all substantially constructed of brick, have been added to the post, besides substantial cavalry stables, a quartermaster's corral, and a gymnasium, which are wooden structures; and every building at the post is abundantly supplied with water from a reservoir filled by steam works that also relieve the garrison prisoners from the uncongenial labor of cutting wood.

For most of these improvements the post is indebted to the energy and foresight of our late quartermaster, Lieut. W. H. Carter, 6th Cavalry, than whom there is not a more hardworking and capable quartermaster in the Army. During the campaigns of 1885 and 1886 he was probably the most burdened officer in this portion of the country, with the usual small thanks for his pains. He is one of the victims of the order limiting staff service of regimental officers: victim, however, only in the sense that no one is glad to be removed from work to which he has conscientiously and earnestly devoted himself, and which is approaching completion. The highly complimentary order of Gen. Carr, his regimental and post commander, will have been received by the JOURNAL before this letter reaches it. No eulogy was ever more deserved.

A creation of Lieut. Carter's is the handsome and massive gymnasium building, erected to provide the enlisted men with opportunity for physical culture. Dr. Dietz, post surgeon, in his sanitary report for February, 1887, says of it: "The gymnasium recently built at this post, under the direction of Lieut. Carter, post quartermaster, is a credit to its designer. It is well provided with gymnastic apparatus of various kinds, and two bowling alleys. The enlisted man, unfortunately, is not inclined to take advantage of the facilities afforded him for physical culture." It was built of material obtained from the post saw-mill, and almost entirely by the labor of enlisted men. It has two bowling alleys and a good assortment of gymnastic apparatus, but is ill-patronized by the men, who prefer amusements requiring little bodily exertion. It is understood that the conversion of the building into a canteen, or something similar, is contemplated, and this would be a step in the right direction, for nothing is more needed at military posts than a well ordered place of resort and recreation for the soldier. The officer has a home, comfortable club room, and abundant opportunity for social intercourse. The soldier has nothing of the kind. And while it would be absurd to make comparisons, yet no human being can be expected to learn to love a mode of life which deprives it of all social pleasures and advantages. To a man possessed of the least refinement of feeling, nothing is so well calculated to beget homesickness as a visit to the soldiers' barroom, where, usually, with a minimum of courteous attendance, he pays a maximum price for inferior beverages and cigars. No chair to sit down in; no ornament on the walls; a filthy floor, and a general air of: "Don't hang around here, you fellows; drink, pay, and go, the sooner the better." And what other places of resort are there for the soldier at a frontier post? None, except the low dives that can be found on the limits of every military reservation, that do more to fill the guardhouse and the hospital than all other causes combined.

Is there anything so difficult in the canteen project, which is in successful operation at one or two posts, that the scheme should be adopted so slowly? Is there, permit me to ask, anything impracticable or objectionable in the following picture?

A large hall, with a stage and a good floor: well warmed and lighted. Its object: a dance hall, a theatre, and a concert room at night; a canteen, or club room, for enlisted men during the day and on such evenings when not in use for dancing, theatricals, or concert purposes. To be under the immediate charge of a non-commissioned officer of courteous bearing, yet sufficient vim to keep in order the various elements likely to frequent the establishment, and compel the observance of the

gentlemanly demeanor necessary in such a place. This N. C. officer to account for all receipts and expenditures under a well devised system of book-keeping. A large number of small tables and chairs at which to play cards and other games.

For amusement: Tenpins, billiards, cards, chess, checkers, and dominoes; newspapers and periodicals. For refreshment: A lunch counter always provided with hot coffee and sandwiches; native wines, beer, soda-water and sugars. The fixed price for any of these articles of refreshment to be five cents; a game of billiards five cents; a game of tenpins five cents.

To provide the soldier with the means to enjoy the privileges of the canteen between pay days, a number of five cent tickets to be issued to, and accounted for by, the company authorities; the canteen to bear, of course, all losses, such as from men deserting before pay day; men dishonorably discharged between pay days, etc. The profit of about twenty per cent. that would accrue from sale of refreshments to be used in meeting expenses and purchasing billiard tables, furniture, etc.

The officer, or N. C. officer, in charge, should act as censor in the case of proposed dramatic or minstrel troupes, and none such should be permitted to use the hall except upon approval of their leader, as well as their programme by the proper authority, etc. This is but a short sketch of the programme to be instituted, and by no means exhausts the subject.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion held its annual meeting at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, May 4. Nearly 200 members were present, 171 votes being cast for the officers, the following being elected for the ensuing year, 1887-8: Commander, Major-General John M. Schofield, U. S. A.; Senior Vice-Commander, Captain Henry Erben, U. S. N.; Junior Vice-Commander, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Wm. C. Church, U. S. V.; Recorder, Captain Edgar B. Van Winkle, U. S. V.; Registrar, 2d Lieutenant Loyall Farrugat, late U. S. A.; Treasurer, Paymaster George DeForest Barton, late U. S. N.; Chancellor, Brevet Lieutenant-Col. Floyd Clarkson, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Rev. Edward Anderson, Colonel, U. S. V.; Council, Brevet Major-General Wager Swaine, U. S. A. (retired); Brevet Brig.-Gen. Frederick T. Locke, U. S. V.; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Robert W. Leonard, U. S. V.; Brevet Major Joseph P. Sanger, U. S. A.; Acting Assistant Paymaster Allen S. Apgar, late U. S. N. After the business meeting came the monthly dinner, and when this was disposed of an interesting paper was read by Dr. Edw. Holden on the "Attempt to Run Down an Ironclad with a Wooden Ship," General Hatch, of the Army; Gen. Horace Porter and Chaplain Sanderson, of the Wisconsin Commandery, narrated personal experiences of the war, and in the absence of General Schenck and Capt. Erben, Colonel Church responded to a toast in honor of the officers elect. A new song, written by Rosser Raymond, Ph. D., and set to music by General Horatio King, and also several quartettes were sung. The new song is as follows:

MARCH OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

Look where our starry banner floats above,
And listen to our bugles as they blow!
Once more we rally to the cause we love,
As we rallied when they rang long ago.

Refrain.

Nought we care, although our numbers be few,
And feeble be each veteran's hand;
The Loyal Legion still is true
To the Fatherland.

To the Banner of the Fatherland.
Proudly in youth we march'd the foe to meet,
And joyously we brav'd the battle storm;
Dearer we counted not, nor feared defeat
With the current in our hearts leaping warm!

Refrain—Nought we care, etc.
Comrades who slumber in the glorious grave,
Forever we will cherish your renown;
Priceless the treasure you have died to save;
We will guard it till our arms we lay down!

Refrain—Nought we care, etc.

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, held May 4, the following were balloted for: Lt. A. Berger, U. S. V.; Capt. W. T. Brayton, U. S. V.; Gen. Alvan Rutherford, U. S. V.; Col. S. E. Hunt, U. S. A.; and Major N. H. Camp, U. S. V. The total membership is now 280. At this meeting the annual election for officers took place.

The Minnesota Commandery held its annual meeting at St. Paul, May 4. The tickets for officers proposed in nomination was as follows: Commander, Gen. Wm. H. Marshall, U. S. V.; Senior-Vice, Col. Charles D. Kerr, U. S. V.; Junior-Vice, Major John P. Pea, U. S. V.; Recorder, Major George Q. White, U. S. A.; Registrar, Gen. R. M. Norwood, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Lieut. Albert Scheffer, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Lt. Robt. F. Bates, U. S. A.; Chaplain, Edward D. Neill, U. S. V.; Council, Maj. Benj. F. Wright, U. S. V.; Capt. F. W. Seelye, U. S. A.; Col. Gaines Lawson, U. S. A.; Capt. S. W. Groesbeck, U. S. A., and Capt. Edward C. Barr, U. S. V. An interesting paper on "The Old Vermont Brigade at Petersburg," was read by Gen. Lewis A. Grant.

The Maine Commandery has placed the following ticket in nomination for 1887-1888: Commander, Col. Charles B. Merrill, U. S. V.; Senior-Vice, Gen. John Marshall Brown, U. S. V.; Junior-Vice, Gen. Thomas W. Hyde, U. S. V.; Recorder, Lieut. M. Rand, U. S. V.; Registrar, Col. Joseph W. Spaulding, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Capt. Thomas J. Little, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Lieut. Charles W. Roberts, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Hiram A. Philbrook, U. S. V.; Council, Major Sidney W. Thaxter, U. S. V.; Gen. Henry G. Thomas, U. S. A.; Gen. George Varney, U. S. V.; Major Frank H. Phipps, U. S. A., and Major Henry S. Burrage, U. S. V.

A new Commandery (the 17th) is in process of organization in Colorado, with headquarters at Denver.

The Wisconsin Commandery held a meeting at Milwaukee, May 2, at which Capt. Mason Jackson, U. S. Army, retired, and Surgeon A. M. Helmer, U. S. V., were balloted for. After the business meeting Capt. Chas. King, U. S. Army, read a paper on "Warren at Gettysburg."

The Kansas Commandery held a meeting at Leavenworth, May 5, at which the following were balloted for: Capt. C. T. Hilton, U. S. V.; Lieut.-Col. E. C. Culp, U. S. V.; Maj. E. J. Peck, U. S. V.; Major J. M. Limbicker, U. S. V., and Col. W. C. Webb, U. S. V. The Commander, Col. A. J. Smith, says: "The first anniversary of the organization of this Commandery is approaching and arrangements are being perfected to make a reunion worthy of our Order, but to give it a crowning success we should have for that meeting many applicants for membership, and to this end Companions are earnestly requested to use every effort to secure desirable and eligible candidates. Every descendant to whom the precious right of membership in the Order will fall, should be taught to look forward with pride to the time when he will reach the age at which he may ask the privilege of companionship in the Order with the honored defenders of the Union. By this association these young men will surely be better prepared to take up the mantle as it falls and maintain the Union which their fathers saved."

There was a distinguished gathering at the fourth annual dinner and reunion of the Ohio Commandery on Wednesday evening, May 4, at the Burnett House, Cincinnati. Among them were Major-General Schofield, U. S. A., and his aides, Major Sanger and Captain Sawyer, Colonel Elmer Otis, U. S. Army, etc. The occasion was a memorable as well as an enjoyable one. General W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., was unanimously elected commander in succession to General H. B. Hayes, who declined a further term.

The annual meeting of the California Commandery will be held at San Francisco, May 28,



HENRY B. RUMSEY.
[Barrows photo, Ft. Wayne, Ind.]

THE ARMY.

CIR. WAR DEPARTMENT, April 15, 1887.

Hereafter heads of bureaus of the War Department in making requisitions for articles of stationery and miscellaneous supplies for the use of their respective offices will, as a rule, in order to insure complete delivery on each requisition, call for such articles only as are named in the annual schedules. For articles not on the annual schedules special requisition must be made, with proper explanatory remarks showing the necessity for such articles. Articles of American manufacture will be preferred in all cases, and where others are needed special requisition will be required.

By order of the Secretary of War:
JOHN TWEDDALE, Chief Clerk.

G. O. 4, CORPS OF ENGRS., April 30, 1887.

The Annual Reports of all officers of the Corps of Engineers in charge of public works or duties of any description under the Chief of Engineers must be submitted in duplicate, and forwarded in time to be received at the Office of the Chief of Engineers as soon after the 1st of July next as practicable, and not later than August 1.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Jas. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., will inspect Q. M. stores and reorg. property at the cavalry recruiting rendezvous, 2005 Market street, Philadelphia (S. O. May 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three days granted Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, Asst. Q. M., Omaha (S. O. 43, April 25, D. Platte).

Major John P. Hawkins, Chief C. of S., will proceed to Pierce, Neb., on public business (S. O. 43, April 25, D. Plate).

Capt. Wm. A. Elderkin, C. S., will inspect recruiting property at the recruiting rendezvous, 64 East Fourth street, Cincinnati (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.)

Major Wm. H. Bell, C. S., is appointed to act as inspector on certain recruiting property at the recruiting rendezvous, Denver, Colo., reported as requiring the action of an inspector, and for which 1st Lieut. George P. Borden, 5th Infantry, recruiting officer, is responsible (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

The troops will be paid to include muster of April 30, as follows: Fort Leavenworth, by Lieut. Col. W. A. Rucker, Deputy Paymr. Gen. At Jefferson Barracks, Forts Gibson, Sill and Reno, and Camp Martin, I. T., by Major G. W. Candee, Paymr. At Fort Riley and Hays, by Major J. P. Baker, Paymr. At Fort Supply, Elliott, Lyon, Crawford and Lewis, and Troop F, 6th Cavalry, at Amargo, N. M., by Major Alexander Sharp, Paymr. (S. O. 43, April 25, Dept. Mo.)

Leave for one month is granted Major James R. Roche, Paymr., Sioux City, to take effect upon completion of the duties assigned him by S. O. 38 (S. O. 40, April 22, D. Dakota).

The troops will be paid, to include muster April 30, as follows: Major G. E. Glenn, Paymr., at San Diego Barracks, Cal., Forts Mojave and Verde and Whipple Barracks, A. T. Major F. M. Coxe, Paymr., at Fort Lowell and McDowell, A. T. Major W. M. Maynadier, Paymr., at Forts Marcy, Union, Winona, Stanton, Selden and Bayard, N. M. Major G. R. Smith, Paymr., at Forts Huachuca, Bowie, Grant and Thomas, San Carlos and Fort Apache, A. T. (S. O. 46, April 25, D. Ariz.)

Medical Department.

The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. Leonard Y. Loring, asst. surg., is still further extended six months on surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Edward B. Moseley, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 20, April 26, Div. Pacific.)

The leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, granted A. A. Surg. Charles Anderson, is, on account of sickness, extended one month (S. O. 19, April 19, Div. Pacific).

Major Blenoe E. Fryer, surgeon, will report to Major Gen. Oliver O. Howard, president of the Army Retiring Board, at San Francisco, for examination by the board (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.)

The C. O., Fort Ontario, N. Y., will employ, temporarily, a local physician until the return of Post Surgeon Major Charles L. Heizmann from detached service at Washington, D. C. (S. O. 36, April 30, Div. Atlantic.)

The contract with A. A. Surg. DeWitt Webb, lately on duty with Indian prisoners at Fort Marion, Fla., is annulled (S. O. 91, May 3, Div. Atlantic).

Major George M. Sternberg, surgeon, having been assigned by the President to the special duty, under the Treasury Department, of "investigating the merits of the method practiced in Mexico and Brazil for preventing yellow fever by inoculation," is relieved from duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits in Baltimore (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect May 3, is granted Major John S. Billings, surgeon (S. O., April 28, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. A. L. Buffington is relieved from duty at Fort Davis, and assigned to duty at Fort Hancock (S. O. 50, April 25, D. Texas).

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted Captain Victor Biart, asst. surg., is further extended one year on surgeon's certificate (S. O. April 29, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward J. A. Lesley, as soon as relieved by Hosp. Steward Herman Loth, will proceed to Fort Thomas and report for duty (S. O. 45, April 22, D. Arizona).

Hosp. Steward Frank J. Nemeek, who accompanied Indian prisoners to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., will remain on duty there until further orders (S. O. 31, May 3, Div. Atlantic).

The C. O., Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., will issue a furlough for four months, to commence June 1, with permission to go beyond sea, to Hosp. Steward Walter Newburn (S. O. 32, May 5, Div. Atlantic).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

The Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, consisting of Col. Wm. P. Craighill, Lieut. Col. Peter C. Hains and Capt. Frederick A. Hinman, will re-

convene at Norfolk, Va., for consideration of such matters in connection with the improvement of Norfolk Harbor, Va., as may be referred to it (S. O. 57, April 29, C. E.).

Lieut. Col. Wm. E. Merrill, C. E., will temporarily relieve Major James C. Post, C. E., of the charge of certain rivers (S. O. 57, April 29, C. E.).

Major Amos Stickney, C. E., will proceed to Cincinnati, and temporarily relieve Major James C. Post, C. E., of the charge of the improvement of certain rivers (S. O. 57, April 29, C. E.).

Major James C. Post, C. E., will take station at Washington, D. C., reporting for duty in the Office of the Chief of Engineers (S. O. 57, April 29, C. E.).

Leave for fifteen days, from date of leaving station, is granted Major Wm. S. Stanton, C. E. (S. O. May 8, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Irving Hale, C. E., is relieved from duty with Co. C, Battalion of Engineers, and appointed Q. M. for the Battalion. He will relieve 1st Lieut. G. McD. Townsend, who is relieved from duty with the battalion, to take effect April 30 (Orders 31, April 30, Bat. of Engrs.).

Capt. Thomas Turtle, C. E., is assigned to duty in the Office of the Chief of Engineers (G. O. 3, April 9, C. E.).

1st Lieut. Irving Hale, C. E., is appointed A. A. Q. M. and A. C. of S. post of Willet's Point (Orders 8, April 26, Engg. School of App.).

The following changes of stations are ordered, to take effect July 1: Capt. John E. Greer, from duty as chief ord. officer, Dept. of the Missouri, and the command of the Fort Leavenworth Ord. Depot, to duty as a member of the Ord. Board and the board for testing rifled cannon, with station at New York Arsenal; Capt. Charles W. Whipple, from duty with the Ord. Board, to duty as chief ord. officer, Dept. of the Missouri, and to the command of the Fort Leavenworth Ord. Depot. Capt. Charles C. Morrison, from duty at Watertown Arsenal, to duty with the Ord. Board, with station at New York City (S. O., April 29, H. Q. A.).

Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. Robert B. Watkins, Sig. Corps, is assigned to duty at the office of the Chief Signal Officer (S. O. 31, April 26, Sig. Office).

Leave for two months on surgeon's certificate, to take effect May 15, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. Leroy E. Sebree, Sig. Corps (S. O., April 28, H. Q. A.).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdtrs., B., D., E., G., and K.; Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C; Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I.; Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F., H., and L.; Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M.; Camp Sheridan, Wyo.; B., F., and L.; Ft. McHenry, Md.; N.; Ft. Monroe, Va.; I. and M.; Jackson Bks., La.

Major John M. Hamilton is assigned to station at Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 41; April 26, D. Dak.)

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Herbert E. Tatherly is extended one month (S. O. 51, April 23, Div. M.).

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Swettzer.

Hdtrs., B., E., F., and I.; Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A. and C.; Ft. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M.; Ft. Bowell, Cal.; D., Boise Bks., Idaho; H.; Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; I.; Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Capt. Thomas J. Gregg will report to Major Gen. Oliver O. Howard, president of the Army Retiring Board at San Francisco, for examination by the Board (S. O., April 28, H. Q. A.).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdtrs., C., F., I., and M.; Ft. Davis, Tex.; A. Ft. Concho, Tex.; G.; Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E.; Ft. Hancock, Tex.; B.; Camp Peñasco, Colorado, Tex.; D. and H.; Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I. and K.; Ft. Elliott, Tex.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Thomas Hogan, Troop E (S. O. 52, May 2, Div. M.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdtrs., B., E., H., and L.; Ft. Riley, Kas.; A., F., and I.; Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B., C., G., and K.; Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M.; Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. H. J. Goldman, Fort Reno, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 49; April 25, Dept. M.).

On mutual application, the following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. James V. S. Paddock, from Troop B to Troop F; 1st Lieut. Augustus C. Macomb, from Troop F to Troop B (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. A. C. Macomb is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. convened by par. 3, S. O. 27, Dept. M. (S. O. 50, April 27, Dept. M.).

Capt. Walter S. Schuyler (recently promoted), now at Fort Reno, I. T., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and report for duty with his troop, H (S. O. 50, April 27, Dept. M.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdtrs., A., C., G., and L.; Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I. and K.; Ft. Winona, N. M.; and E., Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D. and H.; Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M.; Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E.; Ft. Union, N. M.

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted Capt. Henry P. Perrine is further extended three months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.).

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdtrs., B., C., D., G., K., and M.; Ft. Meade, Dak.; E. and H.; Ft. Yates, Dak.; F. and L.; Ft. Buford, Dak.; A., Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I.; Ft. Totten, Dak.

A despatch from Steele, Dak., says: "The west-bound Pacific express on the Northern Pacific jumped the track, April 30, near Driscoll Station, and precipitated five of the seven coaches into a ditch. Two of the coaches were loaded with recruits for the 7th U. S. Cavalry en route for Fort Yates and Buford. Among the wounded are: Michael McCarty, 7th Cav., Fort Yates, seriously cut in shoulder and collar bone broken; H. B. Scott, 7th Cav., Fort Buford, jaw broken; Albert Wolf, 7th Cav., Fort Yates, and John C. Kelley, Fort Buford, injured internally, but not seriously."

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdtrs., C. and H.; San Antonio, Tex.; A.; Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I.; Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; K.; Camp Del Rio, Tex.; D., E., F., G., and L.; Ft. Clark, Tex.; B. and M.; Ft. Brown, Tex.

Major Samuel S. Summer will inspect recruiting property at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for which 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Fountain, R. O., is accountable (S. O. 71, April 27, R. S.).

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdtrs., C., F., and K.; Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A., G., and I.; Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D. and H.; Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; M.; Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B. and E.; Ft. Cheyenne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L.; Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Henry Moore, Troop E (S. O. 52, May 2, Div. M.).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdtrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E., F., K., and L.; Ft. Grant, A. T.; San Carlos, A. T.; A., C., and H.; Ft. Apache, A. T.; I.; Ft. Verde, A. T.; B. and G.; Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M.; Ft. McDowell, A. T.

1st Lieut. Charles H. Grierson will be relieved from recruiting duty, July 1, and will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and report to the C. O. of his regiment (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.).

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdtrs., A., C., I., L., and K.; Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B. and H.; Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E.; Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D. and F.; Ft. Canby, W. T.; G.; Ft. Monroe, Va.; M.; Ft. Mason, Cal.

* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Allyn Capron, and 2d Lieut. Millard F. Harmon are relieved as members of the G. C.-M. at Vancouver Barracks, and will proceed to their station, Fort Canby (S. O. 62, April 22, D. Columbia).

Leave for two months, to take effect about June 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Adam Slaker (S. O. 20, April 26, Div. P.).

1st Lieut. James E. Runcie is detailed recorder of the Army Retiring Board at San Francisco (S. O. 20, April 26, Div. P.).

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdtrs., G. and L.; St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A. and E.; Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B. and H.; Barrancas, Fla.; C. and D.; Mount Vernon Bks., Fla.; Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K.; Ft. Monroe, Va.; I. and M.; Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

Leave for five months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Col. Romeyn B. Ayres (S. O., April 23, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert M. Rogers is extended fifteen days (S. O., April 23, H. Q. A.).

Col. Romeyn B. Ayres, having been granted a leave for five months the command of the regiment will devolve upon Lieut.-Col. Loomis L. Langdon, who will exercise it from his present station, Fort Barrancas, Fla. (S. O. 89, April 30, Div. A.).

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., St. Francis Barracks, Fla. (S. O. 90, May 2, Div. A.).

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdtrs., A., C., E., H., K., and L.; Washington Bks., D. C.; B.; Newport Bks., Ky.; D., G., and I.; Ft. McHenry, Md.; M.; Ft. Monroe, Va.; E.; San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Charles A. Bennett, Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 89, April 30, Div. A.).

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdtrs., B., D., E., G., and L.; Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C.; Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F.; Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H. and K.; Ft. Warren, Mass.; I.; Ft. Monroe, Va.; M.; Ft. Preble, Me.

* Light battery.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. L. Totten, Fort Adams, R. I., is extended seven days (S. O. 90, May 2, Div. A.).

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdtrs., E., I., and H.; Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A., C., and I.; Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G.; Ft. Monroe, Va.; B.; Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D.; Ft. Douglas, Utah; E. and K.; Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; M.; Ft. Wood, N. Y.

* Light battery.

Major Richard H. Johnson will attend the annual encampment of the 1st Brigade, New Hampshire N. G., at the State Camp Ground, Concord, commencing May 31 (S. O., April 23, H. Q. A.).

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdtrs., E., F., I., and K.; Angel Island, Cal.; A. and D.; Bonicia Bks., Cal.; C. and G.; Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B.; Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H.; Ft. McDermit, Nev.

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdtrs., A., B., C., D., E., F., G., H., I., and K.; Ft. Omaha, Neb.

A correspondent writes: The right wing, under Capt. Mills, marched through Omaha, April 29, on the way to Bellevue rifle Range. They had a good, free step, kept well closed up, and presented a fine soldierlike appearance, both men and officers. Their 18 miles march will make them enjoy their camp supper. It took us back to war times to see the boys in blue.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdtrs., C., D., E., and H.; Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A., B., F., I., and K.; Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G.; Boise Barracks, Idaho.

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdtrs., A., B., D., E., G., I., and H.; Ft. Keogh, Mont.; F.; Ft. Totten, D. T.; G.; Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edward S. Avis is extended twenty days (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.).

A furlough for four months is granted 1st Sergt. Silas A. Coles, Co. C (S. O. 50, April 28, Div. M.).

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdtrs., E., F., I., and K.; Whipple Bks., A. T.; B. and D.; Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E.; San Diego Bks., Cal.; A. and G.; Ft. Apache, A. T.; O.; Ft. Mojave, A. T.

1st Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Ohio Normal University, Ada, O., to take effect after July 1, 1887 (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.).

Leave for ten days, to commence on or about May 9, is granted Col. Edwin F. Townsend, Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 91, May 3, Div. A.).

The C. O. Madison Barracks, N. Y., will issue a furlough for two months to Sergt. Edward Healey, Co. G (S. O. 91, May 3, Div. A.).

The C. O. Madison Barracks, N. Y., will issue a furlough for four months to 1st Sergt. Solomon Evans, Co. A (S. O. 92, May 5, Div. A.).

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdtrs., D., F., G., H., and I.; Ft. Wingate, N. M.; Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A. and B.; Ft. Bayard, N. M.; and C. and E.; Ft. Stanton, N. M.

1st Lieut. B. H. Gilman, R. Q. M., will proceed to

Albuquerque, and report to the U. S. Attorney for New Mexico, as a witness in behalf of the Government against Maxwell, et al. (S. O. 44, April 20, D. Ariz.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdtrs., B., C., D., E., F., G., H., and I.; Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A. Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; K.; Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Capt. A. H. Bainbridge will inspect subsistence stores at Fort Townsend, for which 2d Lieut. W. P. Goodwin, A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. 61, April 20, D. Columbia).

Capt. James Kennington, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, is granted leave until further orders on account of disability (S. O., April 28, H. Q. A.).

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdtrs., E., F., G., and K.; Ft. Buford, D. T.; A., C., D., and H.; Ft. Randall, D. T.; B. and J.; Ft. Pembina, D. T.

2d Lieut. Robert C. Williams is detailed on recruiting service at Fort Townsend, for which 1st Lieut. Thomas F. Davis, R. Q. M., relieved (S. O. 41, April 26, D. Dak.).

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdtrs., B., and H.; Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G. and E.; Ft. Concho, Tex.; E. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; T.; Ft. Davis, Tex.; A., G., and K.; Ft. Antonio, Tex.; D.; Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

Official notification having been received of the promotion of 1st Lieut. Samuel R. Whitall to be Captain, Co. K, vice Vinal, retired, he will be dropped from the rolls of Co. E, and will join Co. K at San Antonio (S. O. 50, April 25, D. Tex.).

Official notification having been received of the promotion of 2d Lieut. Elias Chander to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. E, vice Whitall, promoted, he will be dropped from the rolls of Co. G, and will proceed to join Co. E at Fort McIntosh (S. O. 50, April 25, D. Tex.).

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about July 1, is granted 2d Lieut. James T. Anderson (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.).

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdtrs., A., B., C., D., E., F., G., I., and K.; Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; H.; Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Sergt. A. N. Sawyer, Co. H, for neglect of duty on guard at Fort Bridger, has been reduced to the ranks.

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdtrs., A., B., and D.; Ft. Hayes, Kas.; E. and F.; Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C. and I.; Ft. Gibson, L. T.; G., H., and K.; Ft. Riley, Kas.

Capt. Cass Durham will report in person to Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, president of the Army Retiring Board convened at St. Paul, Minn., by War Dept. order dated July 20, 1886, published in S. O. 168, July 22, 1886, from Hdtrs. of the Army, for examination by the Board (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.).

A furlough for six months is granted Sergt. Fritz Nagel, Co. I (S. O. 50, April 23, Div. M.).

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdtrs., A., B., C., P., G., H., and K.; Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B., F., I., and L.; Ft. Concho, Tex.; D.; Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E.; Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I.; Ft. Brown, Tex.

Major William L. Kellogg will inspect recruiting property at Columbus Barracks, O., for which 1st Lieut. Rufus P. Brown, 4th Inf., R. O., is accountable (S. O. 72, April 22, R. S.).

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdtrs., A., B., C., E., F., H., and K.; Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D.; Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G. and I.; Camp Poplar River, M. T.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Benjamin Ottewell, Co. B (S. O. 52, May 2, Div. M.).

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdtrs., A., C., E., and G.; Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D. and H.; Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B., F., I., and K.; Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

Captain services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry L. Bailey (S. O., April 29, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Evan Miles, recruiting officer, New York City, will forward to Washington Barracks, Band Music Max Ries (S. O. 60, April 23, R. S.).

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdtrs., F., G., H., and I.; Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B.; Ft. Brady, Mich.; C. and D.; Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E. and K.; Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Capt. Thomas M. Smith will inspect recruiting property at the recruiting rendezvous, 161 Niagara street, Buffalo, N. Y. (S. O., May 2, H. Q. A.).

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdtrs., D., and H.; Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K.; Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B. and F.; Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C., E., G., and I.; Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. W. H. W. James is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M. convened by par. 3, S. O. 27, Dept. M. (S. O. 50, April 27, Dept. M.).

1st Lieut. W. H. W. James is detailed as J.-A

8th Cav.; Capt. Richard Vance, 19th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Walter A. Thurston, 16th Inf., will meet at Fort Ringgold, Tex., May 2, to report upon the brief grammar completed by the contractor (S. O., April 25, D. Tex.)

A Board of Medical Officers, to consist of Majors Johnson V. D. Middleton and John C. G. Happersett, Surgeon, and Capt. Fred C. Alsworth, Asst. Surg., will assemble at West Point, N. Y., June 1, to examine into the physical qualifications of the members of the graduating class and of the candidates for admission to the Academy (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Henry W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav.; Capt. John Q. Adams, 1st Cav., and 1st Lieut. William Baird, 6th Cav., will assemble at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 9, to report upon deficiencies and excesses found to exist in C. C. and G. E. at that depot (S. O., May 3, H. Q. A.)

The place of meeting of the Army Retiring Board appointed by War Dept. order dated July 20, 1886, published in Par. II, S. O., 165, July 22, 1886, from Hdqrs. of the Army, is changed from Fort Snelling to St. Paul, Minn. (S. O., May 4, H. Q. A.)

Artillery School.—In G. O. 12 of April 30, General Tidball directs that the practical military exercises for May will be: 1st. Artillery—Mechanical Manœuvres, under Capt. S. M. Mills, 5th Art. 2d. Signalling—Under 1st Lieut. C. W. Hobbs, 3d Art. Six non-commissioned officers will be detailed in rotation for these exercises.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Texas.—*Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.*

A San Antonio despatch says: "Sam Reed, alias Jim Reed, the U. S. soldier arrested here April 27, enlisted in the Army at Brownsville, Tex., and was stationed at Fort Brown, where he concocted and executed the murder of Mr. Block, a wealthy Jewish jeweller, at Matamoros. After his trial and sentence to be hung, influence was brought to bear to save him without success. Before execution he bribed Mexican officials with \$1,000, furnished by his mother, and escaped."

Dept. of Arizona.—*Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.*

The following telegram, concerning the Western earthquake, was received at Army Headquarters from Gen. O. O. Howard on April 5: "Gen. Miles forwards following from Forsyth at Huachuca, L. S. Angelos, Cal., May 4, to Assistant Adjutant General, Division of Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:"

"FORT HUACHUCA, May 3.

Quite a severe earthquake shock passed through the Huachuca range at ten minutes past three o'clock this afternoon, followed by two much lighter shocks at intervals of about 40 minutes each. The direction seemed to be from southeast to northwest. No particular damage done to the post. At 4:30 P. M. a heavy pall of smoke hung over the San Jose Mountains, about 30 miles southeast, the places seeming to indicate volcanoes. At 5 P. M. a heavy column of smoke began to ascend from the Whetstone range, directly north of the post and about 17 miles distant. It is now 8 P. M. and the top of the cone is afire. As there is no timber in this range and the hills in the vicinity are covered with lava, I think that there is no doubt of its being an active volcano. Will send an exploring party out in the morning. (Signed.)

G. A. FORSYTH, Lieut. Col., comdg.

CHANGES IN THE REGIMENTAL STAFF.

The following are the changes made in the regimental staff since the order limiting the tour of duty to four years went into effect. The list is made up from returns made to the Adjutant-General's Office and comprises all changes made up to and including May 5. Seven changes are yet to be made before all those who have reached the four year limit have been relieved. These are the adjutants in the 3d and 5th Regiments of Artillery, and the 5th, 12th, and 16th Regiments of Infantry, and the quartermasters of the 1st and 19th Regiments of Infantry:

1st Cavalry.—Lieut. Jacob G. Galbraith, appointed Q. M., April 1, vice Miller.

2d Cavalry.—Lieut. F. W. Kingsbury, appointed Q. M., April 1, vice Pearson.

4th Cavalry.—Lieut. James Parker, appointed Q. M., May 1, vice Patch.

5th Cavalry.—Lieut. Robt. London, appointed Q. M., March 11, vice Hall; Lieut. F. Michler, appointed Adj't., March 11, vice Swift.

6th Cavalry.—1st Lieut. E. E. Dravo, appointed Q. M., March 31, vice Carter.

8th Cavalry.—1st Lieut. C. M. O'Connor, appointed Adj't., March 31, vice Hickey.

10th Cavalry.—1st Lieut. C. H. Grierson, appointed Q. M., vice Maxon.

1st Artillery.—1st Lieut. H. L. Harris, appointed Adj't., April 15, vice Davis; 1st Lieut. J. S. Oyster, appointed Q. M., (date not fixed,) vice Best.

2d Artillery.—1st Lieut. Lotus Niles, appointed Q. M., (date not fixed,) vice Smith.

3d Artillery.—1st Lieut. Constantine Chase, appointed Q. M., May 1, vice Satterlee.

4th Artillery.—1st Lieut. Wm. Ennis, appointed Adj't., April 1, vice Dyer; 1st Lieut. C. P. Miller, appointed Q. M., March 31, vice Fuger.

5th Artillery.—1st Lieut. A. W. Vogdes, appointed Q. M., April 15, vice Thorp.

2d Infantry.—1st Lieut. A. R. Egbert, appointed Q. M., March 8, vice Clark; 1st Lieut. John Kinzie, appointed Adj't., March 8, vice Powell.

6th Infantry.—1st Lieut. A. M. Wetherill, appointed Q. M., March 1, vice Carhart.

12th Infantry.—1st Lieut. F. Von Schrader, appointed Q. M., April 1, vice Wotherspoon.

13th Infantry.—1st Lieut. George R. Cecil, appointed Adj't., March 1, vice Forman.

15th Infantry.—1st Lieut. T. F. Davis, appointed Q. M., March 15, vice Clark.

17th Infantry.—1st Lieut. Edward Chynoweth, appointed Q. M., April 1, vice Brush.

18th Infantry.—1st Lieut. Michael Leahy, appointed Q. M., March 31, vice Hoy.

19th Infantry.—1st Lieut. C. C. Hewitt, appointed Adj't., March 31, vice Hall.

21st Infantry.—1st Lieut. J. W. Duncan, appointed Adj't., March 15, vice Cororan.

24th Infantry.—1st Lieut. A. M. Palmer, appointed Q. M., April 15, vice Mills.

25th Infantry.—1st Lieut. C. A. Devol, appointed Q. M., April 1, vice Hodges.

"The battle of Gettysburg," says the *Argus*, "is taking a much needed rest while the battle of Pittsburgh Landing (or Shiloh) is being fought ever again."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

MAY 5, 1887.

The absorbing topic of conversation for several weeks has been the musicale, which we awaited and looked for on tip toes of expectation. It took place on last Thursday evening in Schofield Hall with the following programme:

Duet, Scherzo, "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; Mrs. Bass and Mrs. Mercer; Bedouin Love Song, Pinsuti, Lieut. Totten; Trio, from "Attila," Verdi; Mrs. Mercer, Capt. Augur and Lieut. Homer; Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2, Liszt, Mrs. Reed; Il Sogno, Mercadante, Mrs. Totten; Io Vivo e l'Amo, Campana, Lta. Totten and Alexander; La Fileuse, Raff, Miss Hattie Woodcock; Farewell, Graham, Capt. Augur; The Stirrup Cup, Arditi, Lt. Homer; Sonata for Piano and Violin—Allegro Agitato, Scherzo, Andante Con Moto—Louis Wolf, Mrs. Larned; Septettes—a, "Silent Night," Barnby, b, "Hark, the Lark," Cook—Capt. Augur, Lieuts. Homer, Gordon, Stuart, Totten, Alexander and Gibson; Kinder Symphony, C. Von Holten, Conducted by Prof. Larned, piano, Mrs. Larned; Cornets—Soprano, Mrs. Reed; Alto, Mrs. Mercer and Mrs. Metcalfe; Tenor, Lt. Alexander; Cuckoo, Lt. Townley; Quail, Mrs. Simpson; Nightingales, Mrs. Totten and Lieut. Gibson; Violin, Capt. Augur; Violoncello, Lieut. Stuart; Bassoon, Lieut. Homer and Lieut. Totten; Trumpets, Mrs. Edgerton and Lieut. Landis; Castanets, Mrs. Edgerton; Flute, Lieut. Reed; Triangle, Lieut. Edgerton; Drum, Lieut. Warren.

All of the parts were well rendered, and received more than cordial applause and frequent recalls. Mrs. Totten was the recipient of unbounded enthusiasm, as also Miss Hattie Woodcock, the latter receiving a bouquet of magnificent roses. The Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2, by Mrs. Reed, was played in graceful style and received a large share of admiration. Capt. Augur, Lieuts. Homer and Totten could not but know that they had achieved a delightful success. They aroused a volume of enthusiasm and, indeed, surprised their friends. The "Septettes," judging from the expressions of praise and pleasure from the audience on all sides, made a fine impression. The "Kinder Symphony," a vast musical organization, was unique. The size of the orchestra and instruments used produced Wagnerian effects, there were many themes and rhythms in it. On the whole, our musicale will long remain a charming recollection and many thanks are due the ladies who helped to make it an artistic and happy success.

On Saturday evening the cadet mess hall was thrown open for the first time since it has received its new and handsome decorations. Exclamations of surprise and pleasure greeted these changes, which are certainly fine. An unusually large and brilliant audience welcomed with a storm of applause the arrival of "Mark Twain." He entered the room with Professor Postlethwaite and was escorted to the platform. The reading this time was on the article that appeared in the April "Century" "English as She Is Taught"—which aroused simply roars of laughter, but the cream of the fun was the remark, "There were donkeys in the Theological Seminary," and his immediately turning round to explain to the chaplain that nothing personal was intended, was so indescribably funny that the audience continued to laugh and applaud for fully five minutes.

On Saturday afternoon the corps of cadets was reviewed by Gen. Merritt. Mr. Clemens was invited to accompany the reviewing party. He committed a court-martial offence by forgetting to throw away his cigar before taking his place in line with the staff.

Among those visiting the post have been Mr. and Mrs. Clemens, guests of Mrs. Merritt; Miss Sherman, daughter of Senator Sherman, at Mrs. Rockwell's; Miss Bell, Gen. Bell's daughter, at Mrs. Williams'; Mr. and Mrs. Otis, at Mrs. Bass'; Miss Mahan, at Mrs. Michie's.

On Friday afternoon we had the last artillery drill and the Point wore a warlike aspect. There was firing from four batteries, besides the small arms and Gatling gun practice. There were a number of distinguished visitors present, including Gen. Sherman, Senator Sherman and Dr. Gatling, the gun inventor. The wind was blowing a gale from the North and interfered with the accuracy of the firing and comfort of the spectators.

The following-named persons were designated for examination for admission to the West Point Military Academy this week:

Edward D. Anderson, Jasper, Tenn.
E. J. Rhoades, Kingman, Kansas.
Douglas S. Harrown, Santa Fe, N. M.
Joseph T. Crabbe, Gibson City, Ills.
John H. Smith (alt.), Dwight, Ills.
Douglas Settle, Greensboro, N. C.
John Jebsbury Bradley, Lake View, Ills.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

MAY 2, 1887.

A FAITHFUL soldier and veteran of the 'late war, Sergeant Daniel Gorman, late of Battery E, 3d Art., died at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C. The deceased was under treatment at the Post Hospital of this post for several months with bronchitis, merging into phthisis, with valvular insufficiency and enlargement of the heart, contracted in the line of duty. He was born in Tipperary, Ireland, and was about 42 years of age. Served in the Light Battery of the Massachusetts Volunteers, and also in the Navy, throughout the war. He was a gifted, genial and generous Irishman; in youth the idol of his native place, and in the years of his manhood the admired and beloved of a large circle of friends in the land of the stranger. He was greatly esteemed by his fellow comrades in arms, who loved him for his admirable qualities and steadfast patriotism, and his death creates a large gap in the ranks of the veterans. The guard of honor was furnished from his old comrades and battery, E, 3d Art., and the members of that command presented some splendid floral decorations.

Major-General Schofield, commanding the Division of the Atlantic, made a visit of inspection on Saturday, April 30, at 12 M., accompanied by his aide, Major Saenger. The usual salute was fired by the Light Battery on the East Campus grounds, close to gate.

The bi-monthly inspection and muster of the troops of this command took place on Saturday last, at 9:30 A.M., in full dress uniform, under the command of General Horatio G. Gibson.

AULD LANG SYNE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SULLY, DAKOTA.

APRIL 25, 1887.

MISS IDA YOUNG, of Pierre, is visiting Mrs. Russell. Mrs. Sage and Miss Edith Reed, of Fort Bennett, have been spending a few days with Mrs. Quincy.

The Codice Band Ball, Nine is expected to cross bats with our Nine next Friday and Saturday.

Monday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Macklin gave a progressive euchre party in honor of their son Charles's birthday. Lieut. Irvine and Miss Collier carried off the honors and Dr. and Mrs. De Witt carried off the booby prizes.

Dr. and Mrs. De Witt celebrated the tenth anniversary of their marriage Tuesday evening with a progressive euchre party. It was said to have been a most enjoyable affair. The first prizes were carried off by Capt. Quincy and Miss Collier—Lieut. Philbrick and Mrs. Marklin the booby.

The concert given Thursday evening for the benefit of the new musicians, just from Italy, was a grand success, and all were very much pleased and every piece was loudly encored. A very pleasant dance took place after the concert.

MARS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LEWIS, COLORADO.

THE garrison is still undergoing police and presents quite a different appearance than heretofore.

A foot race occurred here on Sunday, April 24, for a private parse. The contestants were Sam H. Davidson and D. B. Hollinger. The distance run was 400 yards; time, 59 seconds. The race was a dead heat.

Work on the target range is going on energetically under the instruction of Capt. J. H. Irvine, 23d Inf., range officer.

The weather is cool, high winds being predominant.

The Signal Class, under the supervision of Lieut. Mosher, 23d Inf., is rapidly approaching a high standard. Officers school began on April 25, and continues every day.

I learn that Mr. Reichardt has made application for the leadership of the West Point band, receiving favorable endorsement. While all his friends wish him success yet they will be sorry to lose him. He is an exceptionally fine musician and a perfect gentleman. He has, by his untiring and unceasing efforts, raised the band to a splendid standard. Should he be successful in his present project, West Point can congratulate himself, while we will reluctantly submit.

Carl Ketchum's son, Frank, who had been very sick, is convalescent.

Drill continues every day.

ENIGMA.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.

CAPTAIN R. H. PRATT, U. S. A., arrived May 1 from Fort Marion, Fla., with 62 Apache pupils. On arrival they were taken into the dining room and treated to a good breakfast. When they were done eating they were taken outside and grouped, while a photographer took their picture. They were next taken in charge by the matron and superintendent and walked off to the bathrooms, and they will go into the school room on Monday.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MORE MARCHING.

It is thought that there will be an exchange of stations between the 8th, 6th and 24th Regiments of Infantry. Why cannot one or more of these regiments make the change by marching? Would it not be better for the Service if infantry in changing station were always, except in emergencies, required to march, and the company officers required to march with their men, instead of riding on horseback or in ambulances? I have an idea that a fair majority of the company officers of, at least, one of the regiments mentioned would be able and willing to make the change by marching.

WALKER.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CUSTER, M. T.

THE fine band of the 1st U. S. Cavalry, under Conductor E. M. Walker, gave a select concert at the chapel on the evening of April 7, and rendered the following programme: Overture, "Tannhauser," Wagner; the Trauermord (string band), Schumann; Scherzo, fr. "Scotch Symphony," Mendelssohn; Air Var., fr. "Front Quintette," Schubert; Waltzes, "Blue Danube," Strauss; Caprice Heroique, (Oboe, Ills., Konzert). We are very proud of our band. The music furnished by it at guard mountings, dress parades and concerts is almost our only source of amusement. Our post commander, Gen. Dudley, has done everything in his power to remove the monotony of our dull garrison life. We have an excellent library and a canteen and billiard room; we also have hops and theatrical performances, but we are denied the great source of amusement of most frontier posts—hunting and fishing, with any prospect of success. A few catfish and eels are caught in the muddy Big Horn, but to secure game we must go a long distance from the post. We should be allowed twenty-four men in our bands. Were such the case in the 1st Cavalry, it is certain that our band leader, Mr. Walker, would in a short time show as fine a military band as could be found in the United States.

FIRST CAVALRY.

EASTER was observed at this post as follows: At 11 A. M. Post Chaplain Maconber preached an appropriate sermon, which was followed by the administration of the Lord's Supper. In the evening the stage of the Post Hall, which had previously been decorated with flowers and potted plants, furnished by ladies of the garrison, was brilliantly lighted, and an appropriate programme of responsive Scripture readings and recitations, Easter cards and antiphons were presented. The opening piece was a beautiful anthem, rendered by a quartette composed of Adjutant Wainwright and wife, Surgeon Price, and Mrs. Capt. Wilkinson. The singing and music through the service was led by the efficient and popular leader of the 1st Cavalry band, accompanied by several instruments of the band. The recitations were given by pupils of the school in a very creditable manner. One item in the exercise was the representation of the three graces, Faith, Hope and Love, by three misses dressed in white, bearing each her appropriate emblem, the cross, the anchor, and the heart, each reciting an appropriate verse.

The closing exercise presented a beautiful and impressive picture. A large white cross, with flowers on either side and at the base. An acrostic was then brought out, as follows: A class of thirteen children were arranged on the stage back of the footlights, and in front of the flowers and cross, each having in hand an appropriate letter, and after reciting a verse passed the letter to the teacher, who placed it on the cross, and when completed the words "Christ is Risen," could be distinctly seen by the large audience; all the children present were then arranged in front of stage and altogether repeated the Saviour's words, "Submit the little children and forbid them not to come unto Me," etc., and then sang the Sunday school hymn, "When He cometh to make up his jewels," etc. Another anthem by the quartette, the doxology and benediction, and we returned to our quarters, all feeling that we had passed another profitable Easter at Fort Custer. The Post Chaplain was assisted in the exercises and the preparations for the occasion and the training of the children by J. H. Ware, Troop D, 1st Cav., our efficient Post School teacher, and also his excellent wife, who, in the winter here, is a winter here to her husband. She is the daughter of Chaplain Gillmore, U. S. Army, (retired.) The parents of the children in the garrison feel that they are favored in the way of school, as the teacher is a man of excellent character and a professional teacher. He has taught the school for the past three years.

We are also favored with a commanding officer in General

Dudley, who takes great interest in the post schools, which is a great advantage.

Our post, usually so healthful, especially for children, has been visited by the measles, brought in by a citizen passing through. We have been obliged to close the school, but under the skillful treatment and wise direction of our efficient Post Surgeons, Price and Pilcher, all are doing well.

Our spring is backward, for this country. The parade ground, however, begins to show a little verdure and drills and dress parades are in order. J.

PONT NIOBRARA, NEB.

The Excelsior of April 30 says:

Mrs. Col. Bryant is dangerously ill.... Prairie fires are razing all around us.... The 8th Infantry was greatly excited recently over the news that the 8th might go, next July, to Camp Douglas, Utah. The arrival of the military JOURNAL knocked our "Castles in Spain" into a three-cocked hat.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

The secretary of the Army Co-operative Fire Association reports a membership of 65 at the end of April. This brings the amount of assessment on all the members to \$233.50. There are 41 members at Fort Leavenworth, and 24 have joined from other posts. The success of the association is assured.—*Kansas City Times*.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

The Excelsior of April 30 says:

Mrs. Dr. Brown had her sister, Mrs. Crawford, with her last week.... The garrison was alarmed this week by the burning of grass on the hill just west of the fort. Nearly the entire garrison turned out, but the wind carried the flames to the south and the danger was averted.... Dr. J. M. Cabel, recently commissioned, will be assigned to duty with the troops at Bellevue Rifle Range.... Dr. Brown, U. S. A., delivered the third lecture of the series on Friday evening. He treated in an intelligent and interesting manner the subject of sanitary arrangements of camps, and the best means of preserving the health of the men.

FORT SHERMAN.

The Kansas City Times, referring to our recent remark that a complete vindication of the officers of the 2d Inf'ty, recently before a Court of Inquiry at Fort Sherman, is expected, says: "It is frequently the rule at posts located at far western points, away from civilization, that Army officers are compelled to deviate from the rules of Army regulations for the best interests of the command under them, and while such transactions may on the face seem irregular, yet there is nothing lost to the Government, and certainly no such officer as Colonel Wheaton could be charged with attempting to defraud the Government. To make and compile Army regulations in a handsomely decorated room of the War Department, with fine upholstered furniture to lounge upon, is one thing, and to enforce them in a frontier post, which is a community unto itself, is quite another thing. In 99 cases out of 100 Army officers can be depended upon as always carefully guarding and protecting the interests of the Service and their Government, and it is getting pretty tough when irresponsible men, such as formulated the charges against these officers, can obtain a hearing by the President through some Senator or Congressman because they may have a vote or two stowed away under the lapels of their coats, provided they are possessed of such a garment.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Co. D, 12th.—"Desertion during period of enlistment" forfeits retained pay.

J. S. L.—The 5th New York is the only New York cadetship not filled. All vacancies are filled by competitive examination.

Heman.—We note that since you inquired as to your standing you have been appointed Post Q. M. Sergeant with station at Fort D. A. Russell.

S.—A complete compilation of the Navy General Orders and Circulars from 1876 is now in the hands of the Government Printer and will be ready for issue soon.

Veteran.—A claimant need not employ an attorney to obtain a pension. If the applicant applies by letter direct to the Commissioner of Pensions he will be furnished with blanks and instructions.

B. O. B.—Sergeants Madigan, 17th Infantry, and Daly, 2d Infantry, were appointed Ordnance Sergeants in March last and assigned, the former to Fort Clinch, Fla., and the latter to Fort Livingston, La.

Delta.—There is no General Order that we are aware of forbidding the creation of company "slush funds," but the practice is discountenanced at the A. G. O. and has been forbidden, we believe, in one or more cases which came into prominence.

Musician.—It was decided in 1883 that "persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years can only be enlisted as musicians, and when so enlisted cannot be reduced to the ranks except with their consent." Persons over 18 are enlisted as "soldiers."

New Hampshire.—Jesse Lull was born in Vermont, appointed Ensign and 2d Lieutenant 16th Infantry, January 8, 1799, 1st Lieutenant Artillerists and Engineers February, 1801, and was "disbanded" June, 1802, under the Act of March 16, 1802, reorganizing the Army.

E. A. G. asks: What countries of Europe have volunteer military organizations? Ans.—England recruits its regular army by voluntary enlistments and also has a military organization known as V. Volunteers. The Swedish and Dutch armies are partially recruited by volunteer enlisting. In the other armies of Europe service is compulsory.

Henry asks: Can you give me a decision relative to the opening of the cartridge box when cartridges are not used? Ans.—The Lieutenant-General commanding the Army has decided as follows: In executing the load it is customary simply to carry the hand to the cartridge-box without opening it, when cartridges are not used. This is a "decision," which is generally regarded as final, and it should govern at the Washington drill.

Fort Concho, Texas, asks: When the post commander and the officer of the day together are approaching the guardhouse, is it right for the sentinel on number one to call out: "Turn out the guard for the commanding officer and officer of the day?" Ans.—No. The following decision by Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan governs the case: "When the officer of the guard and the officer of the day approach the guardhouse from different directions, at the same time, the officer of the day should be advanced first and should not be made to wait for his junior." The ranking officer is the one entitled to the compliment.

CAUSE FOR SORROW.—"Did the great chief of the Wang-Wangs see any evidence of the decadence of our race in the East?" asked a Western Indian of the chief who had been on a mission to Washington. "Yes," replied the doughty warrior. "We are fast disappearing. Figures of baseball men now stand in front of cigar stores—places that our ancestors have occupied for centuries. Alas, my brother, our name is Dennis."

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce. GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Left Havana for Washington April 24.

All mail must be addressed to the Galena, care of Navy Pay Office, 29 State St., N. Y.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. a. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Arrived at Key West on Thursday, May 5.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at Norfolk Navy-yard May 4.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adm'l. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Zanzibar Feb. 23.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. a. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Reported by cable to have arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, March 16. All well. Expects to reach Rio about June 1, 1887.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 16.

European Station—R. Adm'l. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. a. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Arrived at Leghorn, Italy, April 7. Intends to go to Villefranche after receiving her stores.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Comdr. W. M. Folger was ordered to command. Was at Leghorn, Italy, April 9—to leave there about middle of May for Constantinople.

Pacific Station—Captain H. L. Howison (in temporary command).

Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberley is ordered to command, and leaves per steamer of April 1.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. Arrived at San Jose de Guatemala March 29.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Left Guaymas for Acapulco to take in stores.

The Adams has been ordered to the Sandwich Islands. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care of U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Coquimbo, Chile, March 18. To leave April 10 for the North. It is very probable that the Juniata will be ordered to the Asiatic Squadron.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenton Watson. At Talcahuano, Chile, March 31. Commander Richard P. Leary was ordered to command this vessel per steamer of April 1.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chile.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Reported by cable to have arrived at Callao, Peru, March 22. Left for Panama same day.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter. Mail matter will reach this vessel quickest by sending it direct to Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. At Norfolk, Va., from which place she will finally leave for her station in Alaskan waters. Will sail from Norfolk on Saturday.

ANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. a. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Taboquilla, in Panama Bay, March 28. After a short stay intends to sail northward.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adm'l. Ralph Chandler. Vessel with (+), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, + 2d rate, 14 guns, f. a. s. a. s., Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Yokohama April 5.

A correspondent, writing from Yokohama, Japan, April 4, says: The Brooklyn arrived at Yokohama from Nagasaki, completing a trip of nearly 20,000 miles since she left New York. To-day Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler arrived on board, accompanied by his secretary and flag lieutenant, and was received with appropriate honors by the officers and crew of this vessel. His broad pennant was hoisted at the mizzen, and the old Brooklyn became the flagship of the Asiatic station. The following officers are on the admiral's staff: Personal Staff—Chief of staff, Captain E. O. Mathews, U. S. N.; fleet secretary, Lieutenant C. H. West; flag lieutenant, Lieutenant T. B. M. Mason. General Staff—Fleet surgeon, Medical Inspector G. S. Beardley; fleet paymaster, Pay Inspector J. E. Tolfree; fleet engineer, Chief Engineer S. L. Ayres; fleet marine officer, Captain D. P. Mannix, U. S. M. C. This vessel will remain here about six weeks in order to receive necessary repairs to hull and boilers, and then go on a cruise to Vladivostok, Hakodate and several of the northern ports of China. It seems very probable that the entire fleet will meet at Chefoo during the summer for extensive drills, both afloat and ashore.

ESSEX, + 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Left Yokohama, Japan, April 3, in search of American bark *Annie Carver*.

MARION, + 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama April 5.

MONOCACY, + 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Left Canton, April 1, for Yokohama.

OMAHA, + 2d rate, 12 guns, Lieut. Commander Frank Courtis in temporary command. Comdr. F. V. McNair has been ordered to command. At Chemulpo, Corea, April 5.

PALOS, + 4th rate, 6 howitzers. At Nagasaki, Japan, April 5. Commander Nelson was detached and ordered home March 9, and Lieut. Comdr. E. Craig ordered to command.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer. Mail matter for the Jamestown, Saratoga, and Portsmouth, should be sent after March 31, to Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Newport, R. I., April 17.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Newport, R. I., April 17.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Newport, R. I., April 17.

On Special Service.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

BOSTON, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York, fitting out preparatory to trial trip. Her officers are now being detailed.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Arrived at Washington Navy-yard May 3.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. Wilde. At New York.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. At Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. At Norfolk, Va. Will be refitted for service.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook.

Surveying on Coast of Lower California. At San Diego, Cal., April 10. Mail address, San Diego, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City. She is being fitted for her annual Summer cruise. Will leave New York May 10, arrive at Glen Cove May 16, reach New London May 26, leave for Fayal, Azores, a few days later, arrive at that port June 10, reach Cadiz June 21, leave Gibraltar July 6, and reach Madeira July 13. From the latter port she will leave for New London about July 20, and arrive there about August 14.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

SWALLOWS—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. The construction work will be completed about the middle of June. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

ENTERPRISE and NIPPER—Undergoing repairs at New York. Will be ready in a few months, and in all probability be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron.

TRENTON—Undergoing repairs at Norfolk, Va. Expects to be ready for commission about May 25, and to sail May 28 with new crew for the Lancaster, and later will probably be assigned to the North Atlantic Station, Comdr. N. H. Farquhar.

CHICAGO—Will be finished at New York. The engines are practically completed, and but little construction work remains to be done. (Report of March 19.)

BOSTON—At New York. Capt. F. M. Ramsay has been ordered to command. Expects to go on a trial trip this month.

OSWEEPE—At Norfolk. Ready for commission about May 15.

CONSTELLATION—Cadet Practice Ship. Ready for sea in about a week.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE BOARD OF INSPECTION AND SURVEY will inspect the ironclads at City Point, Va., on Monday, to ascertain what repairs they require.

THE EASTER ISLAND IDOL was removed from the Galena to the Smithsonian Institute on Wednesday. The Galena will leave for Hampton Roads on Monday.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has fixed upon May 24 as the date for the auction sale at the Norfolk Navy-yard of a large stock of naval supplies condemned by the Inventory Board.

THE SPRINGFIELD UNION wants to know why Secretary Whitney doesn't introduce the centreboard in the United States Navy. The English seem to be more afraid of the centreboard than of our big guns and torpedoes.

THE CONTRACT to furnish 100,000 pounds of tobacco for the use of the Navy during the next fiscal year has been awarded to Meyers Bros. and Co., of Richmond, at 22 90-100 cents per pound.

WE learn that the statement that the steering gear of the Chicago has been found utterly useless, and is to be replaced, is an exaggeration. It has been found necessary to alter the connection leading from the handwheel to the steering engines by the addition of a small wire rope, but this change is of small consequence.

THE TOTAL TONNAGE of ships removed from the register of the United Kingdom during 1886 is given by Lloyd's Register at 325,560 tons. This is 62,836 tons less than the tonnage built in the United Kingdom during the same year. It is, however, remarkable that while the tonnage added was so much greater than that removed, the number of vessels lost was 618 more than the number added.

VICE-ADMIRAL DUPPERE, Maritime Prefect of the first Naval Arrondissement of France (La Manche) has submitted for the approval of the Minister of Marine a project of making another torpedo refuge or station at Calais. The Admiral proposes to utilize the tidal basin at that port, immediately contiguous to England, similar to the stations already established at the Lizardrieux River and at Tankerville in the Seine.

THE FLAGSHIP Richmond, Capt. Robert Boyd, arrived at Fort de France, Martinique, French West Indies, on the morning of April 19, from St. Thomas, the Italian corvette Flavio Gioia entering the harbor at the same time. On the evening of April 21, the Richmond put to sea again bound for Curacao, Dutch West Indies, where she arrived on April 24. After a short stay in port the flagship will continue on her cruise and proceed next to Aspinwall, from there to Key West, Fla., and Hampton Roads, Va., where the other ships of the fleet will meet the Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, United States Navy, whose flag flies on board the Richmond. It is expected that the Richmond will then proceed to New York in order to participate in the ceremonies on Decoration Day. The following-named Naval Cadets have been detached from the

United States flagship *Richmond* and ordered home for final examination at Annapolis, Md., viz.: H. A. Bispham, Armistead Rust, D. S. Nes, W. W. Gilmer, James E. Shindel and Albert Burnside.

The recommendation for promotion by Examining Board in the case of Lieut. C. C. Todd, U. S. N., has been approved.

ORDERS have been issued for the construction of four 6-inch gun carriages at the Washington Navy-yard. Plans are being made for six others.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has approved the report of the Board of Survey on the *Hartford* and will order repairs at once; estimated cost \$106,000. The Secretary proposes that the cost shall be kept within the 20 per cent. limit.

THE Dépêche de Brest publishes an interesting letter from the Mayor of Plouzévet (Finistère) stating that three guns which belonged to the English frigate *Amazon*, which went down before Plouzévet in 1797, during her fight with the French ship *Les Droits de l'Homme*, have just been dug out of a bed of sand 1 m. 60 c. deep. The guns are to be put at the foot of the record of the *Les Droits de l'Homme*, in commemoration not only of the valor shown by the English and French sailors during the battle, but also as a record of the humanity and Christian devotion shown by the English after the fight in trying to save the sinking *Droits de l'Homme*, for which all the English prisoners on board the *Amazon* were liberated and sent back to England.

A TORPEDO boat for the Imperial Chinese Navy, by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., had her official trial on March 31, and attained the remarkable speed of nearly 24 knots per hour, as a mean of six runs over the measured mile in the Lower Hope, three with and three against the tide. The speed was 23.82 knots, and a subsequent run of two hours' duration gave a mean speed of 22.94 knots, with the engines running easy. She had on board her torpedo armament complete and ballast to represent four torpedoes; also a fair quantity of coal and twenty-four persons. This boat is 128 feet long, constructed on Messrs. Yarrow and Co.'s rapid steering principle, which enabled her afterwards to make circles to both sides having diameters of about 230 feet.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

APRIL 20.—Lieutenant-Commander Socrates Hubbard, Eugene B. Thomas, and E. L. Amery; Lieutenant E. W. Bridge (junior grade) Richard H. Townley to appear before the retiring board.

Chief Engineer Robert L. Harris as member of the Inspectors of Merchant vessels of New York.

APRIL 30.—Lieutenant-Commander Wm. H. Webb to the Receiving Ship St. Louis.

MAY 2.—Lieutenant Wm. E. Sewell to the Naval Observatory.

MAY 3.—Surgeon W. J. Simon, Paymaster Daniel A. Smith, and P. A. Engineer Geo. D. Willits to the Boston.

MAY 4.—Captain N. H. Farquhar to command the Trenton.

Detached.

APRIL 29.—Lieutenant Charles A. Gove from the Hydrographic Office and granted four months' leave from May 1.

Assistant Paymaster Geo. W. Simpson from the New Hampshire and ordered to the practice ship Constellation, May 14.

Chief Engineer Wm. W. Heaton as member of the board of inspection of merchant vessels at New York and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

APRIL 30.—Lieutenant C. K. Curtis from the St. Louis and ordered to the Receiving Ship Franklin.

P. A. Engineer A. B. Willits from the Mare Island Navy-yard and granted three months' leave.

P. A. Engineer H. Herwig from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered to duty on the Asiatic Station, per steamer of May 21.

MAY 2.—Lieutenant-Commander Thomas Perry from duty connected with the Boston and ordered as Executive of that vessel.

Lieutenant Francis H. Delano from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Ossipee.

Lieutenant Samuel C. Lemly from duty at the Judge-Advocate General's office and ordered to the Trenton, May 10.

Ensign John E. Craven from the Branch Hydrographic Office, New York, and ordered to the Trenton, May 10.

Ensign Chas. M. Fahs from the Coast Survey and ordered to the Trenton, May 10.

Ensign Geo. R. Clark from the Michigan and ordered to the Trenton, May 10.

MAY 3.—Lieutenant Wainwright Kellogg from duty in the Navy Department and ordered to the Boston.

Lieutenant W. F. Fulham from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Boston.

Ensign Edward Lloyd from the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground and ordered to the Boston.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph Shafer from the Minnesota and ordered to the Ossipee.

Chief Engineer David Smith from duty on the Inspection Board and ordered to the Boston.

Assistant Engineer Benj. C. Bryan from special duty connected with the Boston and ordered to that vessel.

Cadet Engineer B. C. Sampson from the New York Navy-yard and ordered to the Boston.

P. A. Engineer George E. Tower and Cadet Engineer W. W. White from duty under the Advisory Board and ordered to the Boston.

Acting Gunner John Westfall from the Washington Navy-yard and ordered to the Boston.

MAY 4.—Commander Charles L. Huntington from the Naval Academy, May 14, and ordered to command the Constellation.

Lieutenants Eugene H. C. Leutze, Jesse M. Roper, and Richard Mitchell, Ensigns Harry McL. P. Huie, James H. Glendon, Stokely Morgan, and John B. Blash, P. A. Surgeon Manly H. Simons and Chaplain Edwin K. Rawson from the Naval Academy, May 14, and ordered to the Practice Ship Constellation.

P. A. Surgeon Oliver Diehl from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Assistant Surgeon Victor C. B. Means from the

Naval Hospital, Mare Island, and ordered to the New York Naval Hospital.

Assistant Surgeon Charles P. Henry from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Boston.

MARINE CORPS.

APRIL 30.—Captain R. W. Huntington ordered to proceed to Norfolk, Va., and report May 10 next for duty as the officer detailed to command the Marine Guard of the U. S. S. Trenton, and of the U. S. Lancaster when transferred.

2d Lieutenant H. K. White detached from the Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass., and ordered to proceed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and report to the Commandant of the Navy-yard there for the purpose of conducting a detachment of marines by steamer to Norfolk, Va., for the guard of the U. S. S. Trenton. Having arrived there he will report for duty with that guard and that of the U. S. S. Lancaster when transferred.

LIFE BOATS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 28, 1887.

To the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: The Board appointed by the Department's order of Jan. 24, 1887, to consider the question of life boats for the naval service, has examined all life boats, specifications, plans and models of life boats, life rafts, life buoys, boat launching and boat lowering apparatus submitted to it, and has the honor to report that the specifications for wooden life boat, specifications for galvanized iron surf boat for Florida coast, specifications for a surf boat, specifications of Nathaniel Hamlin, Jr.'s life boat, specifications of J. R. Hodgson, contractor of life boats, etc., letter of J. H. Raymond in regard to metallic life boat, name of the Timmins Hodgson reversible life boat, plans of China Koetzlein's life boat, plans of Copeman's patent boat, letter and plan of Calkins' metallic life raft, plans of Ormsay's life saving raft, plan of Columbian life raft, models of Ingersoll's life boat, model of Dickenson's life boat, model of W. G. Hitchings' life boat, model of the Eclipse (C. J. Leach) life boat, model of Ingersoll's life raft, model and plans of Rust's reel life buoy, model and specifications of Brun's boat detaching apparatus, and model and plans of Harry's combined davits and chocks for carrying and lowering ships' boats exhibit qualities which are valuable as means of saving life, but which are not adaptable for use in the naval service.

The Berthon portable life boat described in paper No. 1678 of the Naval Intelligence, exhibited by Mr. S. A. Read of New York, could not be classed as "life boat," but such boats would be a valuable addition to the naval service, and would assist in saving the crews of vessels of war in case of disaster. The boats are buoyant, light, durable, easily handled, easily repaired, can be carried in comparatively small spaces, and are rapidly and easily made ready for service.

The Norton life boats, exhibited by the inventor, Capt. F. L. Norton, of Philadelphia, possess valuable qualities as life boats, but are not adapted for use in the naval service.

We are, sir, very respectfully, etc.,
F. M. RAMSAY, Captain, U. S. N.
T. H. FARQUHAR, Captain, U. S. N.
PHILIP HIGHBORN, Naval Constructor, U. S. N.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., May 4, 1887.

On Saturday morning last, the *Wyoming* with the cadets on board again went down the bay on a gunnery cruise. Rear Admiral Ammen was on board, and watched the cadets at their drill. The wind was strong, but the target practice was very creditable.

On Saturday afternoon the cadets' base ball team appeared on their new grounds for the first time this season. The team has not had any recent practice together, owing to some internal troubles, as they showed this in the first few innings. The members comprising this year's team are Anderson and Hubbard, of '88, as the battery; Snow, Allen and Bryan, of '87, on the bases; Long, '89, at short; Robison, '88, in left; Churchill and Stone, of '87, in centre and right. Their opponents on Saturday were clerks in the Patent Office at Washington. Among these was Barr, the noted pitcher of last year's Nationals, who holds a Government position in this department. Barr is a great favorite with the cadets, and comes down with some team every year.

The game was uninteresting after the first innings, as the cadets pounded the ball all over the field. It is needless to say that Barr did not pitch or the score would have been different. Bryan, last year's pitcher, was put in the box for three innings, but withdrew to let Anderson become accustomed to the new grounds.

The Patent Office team was tired out after the seventh inning and the game closed. Score 30 to 7.

The game was marked by terrific hitting, and by several brilliant plays. Robison and Snow batted hard, and the fielding of Churchill and Anderson was excellent. A large crowd witnessed the game, many of them were citizens of Annapolis, but nearly all the officers, their families and visiting friends were present. Games will be played on every Saturday afternoon, and probably on Wednesdays. The next game will be with a club from the Maryland Agricultural College. Practice games will be played with the officers from time to time.

The officers gave a pleasant hop on Saturday evening. A large number of visitors attended. Among these were Miss Washburn, of New York, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Wise; Miss Woods, of Baltimore, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Miles; Miss Cornelius, of Connecticut, the guest of Ensign and Mrs. Haeseler; the Misses Theobold, visiting Ensign and Mrs. Fullam; the Misses Clayton, of West River, Md., and Miss Fowle, of Alexandria, Va.

The battalion drills have commenced with two weeks of infantry. On Tuesday the first dress parade was given and was very creditable, taking this into consideration. These parades will be held on Tuesdays and Fridays during the month.

The 1st class will have drill on Wednesday afternoons during the month, one division at a time. They will be given further instruction in the firing of torpedoes. It will be remembered that it was at one of these drills that a launch was blown up, by the unexpected breaking of the torpedo-spar and the explosion of the torpedo.

The detail for the summer practice cruise, referred to some weeks ago, has been published, as has also the detail for duty in the Yard during the summer months.

Naval Cadets Tarbox and McGuinness have reported their return for final examination.

The many friends of Dr. Biddle regret his departure from the Yard.

Miss Woods, of Baltimore, spent Saturday and Sunday with Lieut. and Mrs. Miles and returned to her home on Monday.

Lieut. Miles will take the office of Secretary to the Naval Institute.

Cadet McLemore, of the 3d Class, has resigned.

Cadet Leonard, of the 4th Class, has returned from sick leave.

"Do you know, my friend," said a very solemn political individual, "that when you silently drop that snow-white ballot from your fingers, it floats down in rhythmic grace and settles the destinies of a nation?" "No, sir, I don't," replied the impudent voter; "but I know when I drop it into the box, it settles my bargain with the boss o' this 'ere ward."—*Hartford Post*.

REVENUE MARINE.

The following assignments of Revenue Marine officers were ordered this week:

2d Ast. Engr. E. A. Jack, from Hamilton and granted to Fessenden. Chief Engr. Eugene Vallat, from waiting orders to Jefferis, Chief Engr. J. E. Jefferis, to the Perry. 2d Ast. Engr. C. F. Nash to Bibb. 2d Ast. Engr. D. T. Cross, from Crawford to Johnson. 2d Ast. Engr. Paul Barnes, from Rush to Bear. 2d Lieut. Jas. B. Butt, from Forward to Hamilton. 1st Lieut. A. D. Littlefield, from Chase to special duty at Wood's Hole, Mass. Capt. J. A. Henriques, from special duty to Perry.

An examination of candidates for appointment as cadets of the Revenue Marine Service will be held at the Treasury Department May 10. The Board will consist of Capt. G. W. Moore, president; Capt. T. W. Lay and J. C. Mitchell, members.

INFORMERS' SHARES AWARDED REVENUE MARINE OFFICERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 25, 1887.

2d Lieut. Geo. A. Forke, United States Revenue Marine, New Bedford, Mass.:

Sir: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, in which you ask a decision in the matter of the title to an informer's share accruing under sections 4463 and 4500, Revised Statutes, upon a fine incurred by the steamer "Ivanhoe." This fine was imposed on the information of Capt. J. G. Baker, of the revenue steamer "Johnson," and was by the terms of the law \$500, which penalty, on the 21st of September last, was mitigated to \$50. Under the terms of section 4500, Revised Statutes, one-half of the proceeds of this fine, to wit, \$25, is vested in the informer.

In this class of cases, arising from infractions of Title 52, Revised Statutes, when fines are voluntarily paid, the Department can recognize as informer only such persons as shall be certified as such by a collector of customs or his deputy. It cannot undertake to decide that a boarding officer is the informer, unless he be specified as such to the collector by the master of the revenue cutter under whose authority such boarding officer acts. Nor can the Department lay down the rule for the distribution of the proceeds of these fines, which is embraced in section 3000, Revised Statutes, by which the distributive share of these proceeds is divided among the officers of a revenue cutter in proportion to their pay. That rule was abolished by the act of June 22, 1874, repealing moieties; and even if it were in force, it cannot apply to informers' shares accruing under Title 52, Revised Statutes. The law vests those shares absolutely in informers, and the Department cannot divide or allot them without the assent of the persons recognized as informers.

In the case of the "Ivanhoe" it must stand by the record and recognize Captain Baker as informer.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. FAIRCHILD, Acting Secretary.

CAPTAIN SELFRIDGE.

THE Boston Transcript pays the following merited compliment to Captain T. O. Selfridge:

"Much has been published regarding the circumstances connected with the target practice from United States steamship *Omaha* on the coast of Japan, which was attended with fatal accident to some natives. The ship was in command of Captain Thomas O. Selfridge, one of the gallantest, most experienced and intelligent officers in the Service. Captain Selfridge is a son of a very distinguished officer of the Navy, and is well known here, having, at one time, been a resident of Brookline. His reputation as a gentleman of rare culture and refinement, and his record as a brilliant, sagacious and successful officer are proudly cherished by a large circle of influential friends throughout New England. During the war his record was conspicuous for bravery and ability, and since then he has illustrated the highest and best type of noble and true manhood in our Navy. The present creditable position of the Torpedo Station at Newport is chiefly due to the untiring zeal and study there during the long time he was commandant. His wife, the daughter of the late Judge Shepley, of Maine, is very highly esteemed by our best families. She is at Newport, about to occupy a beautiful villa there which has been erected for them, while the Captain has been serving in command of the *Omaha*. Captain Selfridge's friends are watching developments in this case with intense interest, confident that, when fair opportunity is offered, he will be wholly and completely vindicated."

THE MAXIM GUN.

THE Horse Guards Gazette says: "If the Maxim gun is ever adopted in warfare, and we see no reason why it should not be, it must cause a complete revolution. The great principle of the gun is the utilization of the recoil, by the use of which the weapon becomes a self-feeding and self-loading gun. The end of a canvas belt holding 33 cartridges (each about a quarter of an inch apart) having been inserted by hand into the breech from a box immediately below, the gun is started by pressing a button in front of the gunner or holding down a brass trigger immediately below the button. One shot having been fired, the recoil force cocks the hammer, draws the next cartridge into the barrel, locks the breech, pulls the trigger, and ejects the bullet out of the muzzle and the empty cartridge case out of an orifice below the breech; and the gun goes on discharging cartridges after cartridges in like manner as long as the gunner pleases to supply it with ammunition. With the rifle calibre gun, the gunner at his pleasure can fire one shot or any number of shots up to 600 per minute (two belts of 33 cartridges being joined together in the latter case). Although when fired at the rate of 600 per minute, the bullets appear to leave the gun in a ceaseless stream, as a matter of fact each bullet departs for its billet with 150 feet start of its successor. Another interesting fact is that if the bullets were fired aloft at an angle of 45 degrees there would be 400 in the air before the first struck the ground. So perfectly is the gun under control, that Mr. Maxim can write his name with bullets upon a plank in the dark."

ONE of the female clerks in the Navy Department has a queer case to settle with the Government. Intending to get married, she applied for a thirty days' leave of absence, which the law allows to all departmental employees. She was married before her leave expired, and in coming for her pay at the end of the month, the question was raised as to whether she could sign a voucher in her maiden name, after having changed it legally. The Department officials were of the opinion that the marriage ceremony had made it impossible for the clerk concerned to receive her money under her old name, and there is no record of her employment by any other

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References :

Rev. S. W. GREEN, Chaplain, and others of the Clergy of St. Louis.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO ARMY OFFICERS.

The undersigned having represented the Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co., of Philadelphia, as its General Agent for Northern Ohio, during the past year, with the experience thus gained feels himself to be competent to give Army Officers advice on many matters pertaining to Life Insurance, which may be to their advantage. To this end, therefore, he gratuitously offers his services to the Army, and respectfully invites correspondence from such as desire information on this subject.

While the Company he represents has no superior in the country for security or for liberality in its policies to officers in the Military Service, yet he will be pleased to advise and assist officers who may prefer to place their insurance in other reputable companies. Information as to the standing of the various companies and their relative profitability for investment he will gladly communicate to those who desire it; also advice as to kind of policy best suited and most profitable to those of different ages.

By this announcement the undersigned hopes that he may serve the interests of his brother officers, enabling them to place their insurance in the most substantial and profitable companies, in a form of policy most advantageous to themselves.

F. A. KENDALL, Capt. U. S. A. (Retired.)

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PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF VESSELS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 25, 1887.

In accordance with the provisions of the fifth section of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1883 (Statutes at Large, vol. 22, p. 569), sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Saturday, July 30, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which have been stricken from the Navy Register, viz:

Tennessee, appraised at \$25,000, Powhatan at \$17,000, and Tennessee at \$16,000, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York; Shenandoah at \$12,000, Lackawanna at \$12,000, Wachusett at \$10,000, and Cyane at \$3,000, at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

The vessels will be sold, for cash, to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations offering the highest prices therefor above the appraised value thereof. Each bid or proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of cash (or satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy) of not less than 20 per cent. of the amount of the offer or proposal, and also a bond with a penal sum equal to one-half the amount of the offer, with two or more sureties, whose ability is certified to by a U. S. Judge, District Attorney, Postmaster, or Collector of Internal Revenue, in the district in which the sureties reside, conditioned for the payment of the remaining 80 per cent. of the amount of such offer or proposal within thirty days from the date of its acceptance. In case default is made in the payment of the remaining 80 per cent., or any part thereof, within the time, said cash deposit of 20 per cent. shall be considered as forfeited to the Government, and shall be applied as directed in the act of March 3, 1883. A bond need not be furnished, provided the cash deposit or certified check accompanying the proposal covers the whole amount of the proposal. All deposits and bonds of bidders, whose proposals shall not be accepted, will be returned to them within seven days after the opening of the proposals.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for the purchase of vessels," so as to distinguish them from other communications. No offer for more than one vessel must be included within one proposal. In the case of the bids, the award will be made by the Secretary of the Navy by lot.

On application to the Department, a printed list will be furnished giving general information concerning the vessels; also forms of bids and bonds which must be used by bidders. The vessels can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandant of the Navy Yard where they are.

The purchasers must remove the vessels purchased from the limits of the Yard within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Department.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

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ARMYNAVY.

THE Tedium of Target Practice.

WHERE there is indifference or stagnation there is death; hence we regard the active interest taken in the subject of rifle practice in the Army as a healthy sign. How active this interest is is shown by the discussion which goes on continually. True, the argument is not all one way, but this again is an encouraging sign, for where there is no conflict or contention there is no life. It is the meeting of contending currents that produce the cyclone, one of the strongest forces in nature, and the principle of which it is now proposed to introduce into mechanics. Still, we hope the contention on the subject of rifle practice is not to expand to the fury of the cyclone, and it certainly has been wholly good-natured thus far. The suggestion of unfairness in dealing with scores is, it is true, a serious charge; one that impeaches the honor of officers, and which ought not to be brought without definite knowledge on the subject and equally definite specifications as to the facts. The officers who are most active in rifle practice, and whose men are credited with the best record, are some of the most zealous and capable in the Service. The complaints that target practice interferes with other instruction of troops is one that we are not disposed to treat with much consideration. It may interfere with the instruction which officers who complain think might be given, but does it interfere with that which would actually be given in the absence of rifle practice or which was given before this most important branch of military training had established itself in the chief place? Each officer's whole time is or should be at the disposal of the Government; is there any officer who can honestly say that the time he individually gives to rifle practice leaves him too little space for the proper instruction of his men in the other necessary branches of the art military? As a matter of fact, do the troops who are best instructed in the use of the weapon they carry fall behind others in drill or discipline? On this point General TERRY says most pertinently in his last annual report: "I would not be understood as undervaluing the utility of other training. The very perfection of the new arm and the effectiveness of its fire demand increased mobility and the most thorough training in the movements prescribed by the tactics. I do contend for the paramount importance of this part of the soldier's instruction. Fortunately, there is no conflict between the two. Our target season covers but four months of the year. With the preliminary theoretical instruction it occupies but five or six months, and even in these five or six months there is some time that may be devoted to other instruction. And if recruits at the beginning of their first month are not fit to begin target practice

they will not be fit to begin target practice at the end of their first month. I do not say that they will be fit to begin target practice at the end of their first month, but they will be fit to begin target practice at the end of their first month."

service are thoroughly set up and taught the elementary drill—and for the failure to so teach them there is absolutely no excuse—the remaining six months of the year give ample time and opportunity for teaching them all that a soldier should know."

General GIBSON says: "I do not agree with the views set forth in the report of the Inspector of Rifle Practice regarding the presence of officers as competitors. The efficient use of the rifle is of the highest importance to the soldier, and one of the best methods to instruct the soldier is for his officer to show him that with care and attention he can beat him shooting. No danger to discipline lurks in the fact that the soldier can make himself a superior marksman to his officer."

"Unfortunately," General TERRY further says, "there are still some few officers who do not appreciate the transcendent importance of this instruction, and who permit themselves to discourage the efforts of those who do appreciate it by the expressions of opinion adverse to its absolute or comparative utility. These officers fail to understand that during the last twenty years a revolution has taken place in the art of war, second in time but not second in importance to that produced by the invention of gunpowder—a revolution which is, in some sense, a counter-revolution to that which followed the introduction of firearms. . . . The invention, however, of the breech-loading rifle—the unexpected development of its powers—and the still less expected demonstration of a fact that experience has already taught us, the fact that all men, with but very few exceptions, if properly and systematically instructed, will become effective shots, has effected a counter-revolution, and once again the most important factor in computing the strength of an army must be the individual skill of the men who compose it. This counter-revolution seems to have been recognized by all nations. Its recognition is shown by the strenuous efforts made everywhere to train soldiers in the use of their arms, and by the efforts made by every nation to increase the ranges, the accuracy and the rapidity of its military weapons. In the present condition of the art of war it is an undeniable fact that untrained men are an encumbrance rather than a power on the battlefield."

We commend these wise utterances to the attention of officers who are disposed to complain of the exactions of target service, reminding them that while they should not fail in these things neither should they leave the other undone.

GARRISON COURTS-MARTIAL.

MAJOR GUY HENRY, U. S. A., in charge of the Judge-Advocate's office, Department Platte, has prepared a table showing the number of cases tried by general and garrison courts at the posts in that Department from Oct. 1, 1886, to March 31, 1887. The number is large, which occasions General Crook in making public the table to say: "The number of trials in a command cannot always be taken as an accurate indication of its state of discipline, but it is found that discipline is usually best in commands where trials are fewest. Post and company commanders are cautioned to use with care and judgment the discretion placed in their hands in the matter of confining and bringing to trial the men under them. 'A good soldier,' says General Crook, 'is sometimes spoiled by the contamination of the guard house, and special care should be exercised in confining men but a short time in the service. A frequent and indiscriminate use of confinements and trials by Courts-martial will not only bring this means to discipline into contempt, but will remove the odium which a self-respecting soldier should attach to such punishment, and true discipline will suffer accordingly.' These are wise words and accord with our own ideas. We have discussed the subject often and are still forced to the conclusion that the garrison Court-martial system is overdone and that it is often used as a disciplinary measure merely to save the trouble of personal examination and personal effort to get at the root of evils and by a firm, judicious, and vigilant action lessen petty crime. The system needs overhauling. Of General Crook's order a post commander writes: 'The order is a move in the right direction. There are too many trials of soldiers. At half the posts in

the Army confinement of men is so common—that no moral degradation is attached to it. A few such orders as this last one from the Department of the Platte would wake post and company commanders to a realization of their duty and responsibility in the matter of confining and trying men.'

General CROOK's statistics show that there were 880 cases tried in the Department of the Platte for the six months from Oct. 1, 1886, to March 31, 1887, the average enlisted strengths of the commands being 3,154. This shows an average of 27.90 per cent. of cases tried to the strength of the command distributed as follows: Fort Robinson, 52.07; D. A. Russell, 43.08; Douglas, 31.53; Omaha, 27.87; Niobrara, 23.83; Laramie, 22.87; Bridger, 21.62; McKinney, 20.65; Pilot Butte, 20.21; Medicine Butte (4 months only), 18.60; Washakie, 17.65; Du Chesne, 17.61; Sidney, 17.20.

We can see no reason why posts should vary so much, one having 52 per cent. and another 17 per cent. in the number of trials. This, as Gen. Crook says, cannot be attributed to surroundings, and it is found that discipline is best referring to his own Department where trials are fewest. The *Omaha Herald* in discussing the circular in question says: "The whole trouble, however, grows out of the fact that the regulations authorizing courts-martial, as well as the code of discipline, are a conglomeration, upon which every officer puts his own interpretation, to a great degree, and either disciplines his men himself, or persistently invokes the aid of courts-martial. And when it comes to trials by courts, the courts are given too great a discretion in the imposition of punishment. One court will make the punishment for an offense inordinately severe, while another court, for a similar breach of discipline, will pass a sentence scarcely worth the secrecy that formulates it. The uncertain administration of the law by courts and by officers begets an uncertainty conducive to the promotion of refractory conduct among the enlisted men, of which complaint is made, and which the figures demonstrate. A clause in the military code, defining individual authority and fitting the punishment to the crime, when the court-martial is invoked to discipline, would be highly conducive to the good order and military discipline of the Army."

If the recent order from the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department is to be taken in its obvious sense, it would appear that "two more 10-inch breech-loading steel guns" are to be assembled without delay at the Ordnance Factory, situated at Washington, D. C. It is easy to issue the order, and we hope that its execution will be found within the present resources of the Government. But the time for the completion of the guns, as well as their cost, is still an indefinite quantity. In all of this so-called new gun construction, we see no hint of a change of type, of practice, or of ideas, and as a natural sequence no improvement in result can be looked for from 10-inch guns designed and constructed on the same lines as the 6-inch and 8-inch pieces, whose behavior under the conditions of actual practice on ship board has yet to be demonstrated. In these days of rapidly advancing science in its physical applications, it will not do for an important branch of the public service to carry out its ideas as though the time for discussion had passed, and absolute results could be predicated upon purely theoretical hypotheses. The important question for our naval ordnance officers is not so much the employment of English material as the assemblage of this material strictly on the lines and proportions of the guns they copy, so that it becomes in the highest degree hazardous to assume a superiority for American guns in the present stage of gun construction.

The non-commissioned staff of the Army are, we understand, to make a concerted effort to induce Congress at its next session to increase their pay, so that it may correspond to some extent at least with their responsibilities and duties. The movement has our heartiest sympathy and our voice at all times.

MR. MONCURE D. CONWAY, M. A., will read a paper, entitled "The General and the Journalist in Time of War," before the Military Service Institution, at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., on Monday,

May 9, 1887, at 8 p. m. The lecture will be followed by discussion.

We learn from the annual report for 1886 of the Ladies' Union Mission School Association, that the organization is in a flourishing condition, and that its good work in the Army and Navy continues. The report quotes many letters from chaplains and others at military posts and on vessels interested in Christian work. During 1886 an organ was sent to each of the following posts: McDermot, Bridger, Grant, Whipple, Mugianis, Fort Poplar River and Leavenworth, and to several of our men-of-war. Bibles, prayer books and hymnals have also been liberally distributed by the Christian ladies of the association. For Sabbath school libraries and other literature, also for books for post libraries, application should be made to Miss D. M. Dowd, 125 State street, Albany, N. Y., President of the Society; for bibles and testaments and articles for industrial schools at Military Posts, to Mrs. Frederick Townsend, 3 Elm Street, Albany, corresponding secretary, and for organs to Mrs. A. J. Alexander, Willowbrook, Auburn, P. O., New York. The latter lady is the widow of General A. J. Alexander, U. S. Army, and sister-in-law of the late General Upton.

CAPTAIN E. S. GODFREY, 7th Cavalry, and Captain J. A. Augur, 5th Cavalry, have rendered valuable service to the mounted troops by preparing in pamphlet form "A System of Exercises and Gymnastics for Use in the School of the Soldier Mounted." The authors express the belief, and with them we heartily coincide, that the system, thoroughly and properly taught, together with the aids prescribed for the Riding Hall (see Cavalry Tactics), will bring forth better results, and make better horsemen and cavalry soldiers. It is one well calculated to beget confidence, an essential and important element, and to give ease, grace and the proper balance, all aids in producing a class of men fit for our mounted service. To the manual is appended a "Method of teaching a horse to lie down" (with notes), by Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Arnold, 1st U. S. Cavalry. To Colonel Arnold's skill in this direction we have heretofore adverted. His methods are simple and his exposition of them well worth careful study and attention.

"One who would have to hoof it," suggests that if the 8th Infantry is so unfortunate as to make its third change of station inside of one year, as talked of in the newspapers, he for one proposes that the whole regiment march from the stations in Nebraska to Salt Lake. To give the full benefit of such a trip, he says: "Every officer not entitled to be mounted should be made to march with his company, unless excused by competent medical authority. The trip would have the advantage of economy, and would break down and weed out the poor material in the ranks."

A CORRESPONDENT calls attention to what he considers to be errors in our published list of retirements in the Army. The date of Captain Edward Hunter, 1st Cavalry, is, he says, 1904, and not 1903; Captain John C. Thompson, 3d Cavalry, and Captain Wm. A. Thompson, 4th Cavalry, are brothers, and the dates of their retirements are only seven months apart. Our authority for the dates we gave is the report made by the officers themselves to the War Department, and the dates should be corrected there if any error has been made.

It seems impossible, says a correspondent of the *Boston Advertiser*, "to maintain the German Army much longer in the state in which it is now. Neither the finances of the State, the progress of parliamentary rule nor the democratic idea will permit it. The officers who have contributed to make the Prussian Army what it has been the past twenty-five years are growing very old, and must soon disappear from the scene of action. Who will take their places? This is certainly a serious question, for it involves, in a large measure, the future of that army, and consequently the fortunes of Germany itself." We do not ourselves take quite so gloomy a view of the situation.

THE cyclorama painting of the Battle of Gettysburg, the fourth one made by Paul Philippoteaux, will be on exhibition at City Hall Square, Brooklyn, N. Y., for only a short time longer. The painting covers 20,000 square feet of canvas and, it is stated, cost \$400,000 to properly place it. It is a wonderful work of art, worth visiting and revisiting, and will vividly recall to all veterans their experiences of war.

THE *Omaha Herald*, referring to the recent disturbances among the Kiowa Indians, says: "The Kiowas have, or seem to have, grown fat and saucy under Government protection. The moral of the whole story, is, that Indian Territory should be a part of the United States, and not an independent or dependent territory where Indians can be fed to

the degree of being bellicose, without any responsibility for individual obstreperousness."

THE surviving members of the "Old Sixth Corps" of the Army of the Potomac will dedicate a tablet to their old commander, Gen. John Sedgwick, at Spotsylvania, Va., May 12. The members and their friends will leave New York May 10, and a special train leaving Philadelphia the next afternoon will convey them to their destination.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT. Senator Hoar and Architect Clark, the committee to select a design for the proposed Lafayette statue, held a meeting Friday and examined the several designs submitted nearly a year ago. They have not yet announced their decision, but it is very probable that the model submitted by Bartholdi will be the choice.

In a letter dated April 25, Colonel Austin C. Wellington, 1st Regt., Mass. V. M., requests of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts permission to have the six days' encampment of his regiment the present year at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor. The purpose is to train the militia in heavy artillery practice in anticipation of the possibility that they may be required to garrison the forts.

1ST LIEUTENANT THOMAS C. DAVENPORT, 4th U. S. Art., died at St. Elizabeth's, insane asylum, Friday morning, May 6.

THE Departments will close next Thursday for unveiling of the Garfield statue.

GENERAL SHERMAN V. LORD WOLSELEY.

The *North American Review* for May contains Gen. Sherman's paper on Grant, Thomas, and Lee and is called out by Lord Wolseley's recent adulatory paper on Lee in *Mcmillan's Magazine*. He closes with a suggestion that "when the time comes to award monuments for service in the Civil War the American people will be fully prepared to select the subjects without hint or advice from abroad."

Of Lee, Gen. Sherman says: "His sphere of action was local. He never rose to the grand problem which involved a continent and future generations. His Virginia was to him the world. He stood at the front porch battling with the flames while the kitchen and house were burning, sure in the end to consume the whole. Only twice, at Antietam and Gettysburg, did he venture outside on the 'offensive defensive.' In the first instance he knew personally his antagonist, and that a large fraction of his force would be held in reserve; in the last he assumed the bold 'offensive,' was badly beaten by Meade, and forced to retreat back to Virginia. As an aggressive soldier Lee was not a success, and in war that is the true and proper test. 'Nothing succeeds like success.' In defending Virginia and Richmond he did all a man could, but to him Virginia seemed the 'Confederacy,' and he stayed there while the Northern armies at the West were gaining the Mississippi, the Tennessee, the Cumberland, Georgia, South and North Carolina, yea, the Roanoke, after which his military acumen taught him that further tarrying in Richmond was absolute suicide. * * *

"Many of us believe that, had Lee stood firm in 1861, and used his personal influence he could have stayed the Civil War, and thereby saved the lives of hundreds of thousands of the fairest youth of the land, and thousands of millions of dollars in cost and destruction."

Of Grant, General Sherman says: "At Chattanooga he attacked his enemy in the strongest position possible; so strong, indeed, that Bragg, a most thorough and intelligent soldier, regarded it as unassailable, and had detached Longstreet's corps to Knoxville, of which mistake Grant took prompt advantage, and I never heard before that Bragg thought the pursuit after his defeat was not quick and good enough to suit him; and, finally, when Lee was forced to flee from his intrenchments at Richmond and Petersburg by Sheridan's bold and skillful action at Five Forks, I believe it is conceded that the pursuit by Sheridan and Grant was so rapid that Lee was compelled to surrender his whole army."

Another native Virginian, General George H. Thomas, is referred to as resembling Lee in his personal characteristics. "In personal appearance he resembled George Washington, the father of our country, and in all the attributes of manhood he was the peer of General Lee, as good, if not a better, soldier, of equal intelligence, the same kind heart, beloved to idolatry by his Army of the Cumberland, exercising a gentle, but strict, discipline, never disturbed by false rumors or real danger, not naturally aggressive, but magnificent on the defensive; almost the very counterpart of his friend, General Lee, but far excelling him in the moral and patriotic line of action at the beginning of the war. Lee resigned his commission when civil war was certain, but Thomas remained true to his oath and his duty, always, to the very last minute of his life."

THE English papers tell a story of "a well-known American lady"—who was told that the proper way of addressing royal personages was by the monosyllable which is the proper style of baronets and knights—paying much court to H. R. H. Prince George of Wales, amused him and all who heard her by constantly saying, "Yes, 'Sir' George!" "No, 'Sir' George!" "Don't you think so, 'Sir' George?" etc.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARTILLERY.

DATE of retirement under the 64 year act, and promotions consequent thereupon, of field officers and Captains of Artillery, arranged according to lineal rank. The numbers preceding the names show the order of retirement. The highest promotion is given first, the rank last named being that held at present.

5. Ayres, R. B., retires Dec. 20, 1889.
1. Hamilton, J., retires Aug. 10, 1887.
2. Best, C. L., retires April 25, 1888.
3. Gibson, H. G., ret. May 22, 1891.
4. Tidball, J. C., ret. Jan. 25, 1889.
5. Piper, A., Col. 5th, Aug. 10, 1887; Lt.-Col., 1st Regt., ret. May 11, 1892.
6. Closson, H. W., Col. 4th, April 25, 1888; Lt.-Col., 5th Regt., ret. June 6, 1890.
7. Mendenhall, J., Col. 1st, Jan. 25, 1890; Lt.-Col., 4th Regt., ret. July 29, 1893.
8. Landron, L. L., Col. 2d, Dec. 20, 1889; Lt.-Col., 3d Regt., ret. Oct. 25, 1894.
9. Livingston, L. L., Col. 3d, May 22, 1891; Lt.-Col., 3d Regt., ret. Feb. 12, 1895.
10. Graham, W. M., Col. 5th, May 11, 1892; Lt.-Col., 1st Regt., Aug. 10, 1887; Maj., 4th Regt., ret. Sept. 29, 1896.
11. Loder, R., Col. 1st, July 29, 1890; Lt.-Col., 5th Regt., April 25, 1888; Maj., 3d Regt., ret. Oct. 29, 1896.
12. Jackson, R. H., Lt.-Col., 4th Regt., Jan. 25, 1890; Maj., 5th Regt., ret. July 14, 1894.
13. Frank, R. T., Col. 2d, Oct. 25, 1894; Lt.-Col., 2d Regt., Dec. 20, 1890; Maj., 1st Regt., ret. May 6, 1900.
14. Bainbridge, E. C., Col. 3d, Feb. 12, 1895; Lt.-Col., 3d Regt., May 22, 1891; Maj., 3d Regt., ret. March 16, 1899.
15. Randal, A. M., Col. 4th, June 6, 1896; Lt.-Col., 1st Regt., May 11, 1892; Maj., 1st Regt., ret. Oct. 25, 1901.
16. Guenther, F. L., Col. 1st, Oct. 29, 1896; Lt.-Col., 5th Regt., July 29, 1893; Maj., 2d Regt., ret. Feb. 22, 1892.
17. Wildrick, A. C., Col. 3d, Sept. 28, 1898; Lt.-Col., 4th Regt., July 14, 1894; Maj., 5th Regt., Aug. 5, 1900.
18. Pennington, A. C. M., Col. 3d, June 18, 1890; Lt.-Col., 2d Regt., Oct. 25, 1894; Maj., 4th Regt., ret. Jan. 8, 1902.
19. Miller, M. P., Lt.-Col., 3d Regt., Feb. 12, 1895; Maj., 5th Regt., ret. March 27, 1899.
20. Rodgers, J. I., Col. 2d, May 6, 1900; Lt.-Col., 1st Regt., June 6, 1896; Maj., 1st Regt., ret. April 18, 1903.
21. Throckmorton, C. B., Col. 5th, Aug. 5, 1900; Lt.-Col., 6th Regt., Oct. 29, 1896; Maj., 2d Regt., ret. May 27, 1906.
22. Wilson, E. B., Lt.-Col., 4th Regt., Sept. 28, 1898; Maj., 3d Regt., ret. July 15, 1900.
23. Sinclair, W., Maj., 2d Regt., ret. Feb. 15, 1899.
24. Hashbrouck, H. C., Col. 4th, Oct. 23, 1891; Lt.-Col., 2d Regt., March 12, 1899; Maj., 4th Regt., Oct. 26, 1903.
25. Warner, R. Lieut.-Col., 3d Regt., March 27, 1890; Major 4th Regt., Aug. 10, 1887; Capt., 3d Regt., ret. Oct. 16, 1899.
26. Hawkes, J. H., Col. 3d, Jan. 8, 1902; Lieut.-Col., 3d Regt., Oct. 16, 1899; Major, 3d Regt., April 25, 1888; Capt., 5th Regt., ret. Aug. 5, 1903.
27. Huskin, W. L., Col. 1st, Feb. 22, 1892; Lt.-Col., 1st Regt., May 19, 1900; Major, 5th Regt., Jan. 25, 1899; Capt., 1st Regt., ret. May 31, 1901.
28. Randolph, W. F., Col. 2d, April 18, 1899; Lt.-Col., 4th Regt., July 15, 1900; Major, 1st Regt., Dec. 20, 1899; Capt., 5th Regt., ret. June 11, 1905.
29. McCrea, T., Lt.-Col., 5th Regt., Aug. 5, 1900; Major, 3d Regt., May 22, 1891; Capt., 1st Regt.; ret. July 23, 1903.
30. Campbell, J. B., Major, 4th Regt., Oct. 25, 1894; Capt., 4th Regt.; ret. Nov. 26, 1901.
31. Smith, F. G., Col. 4th, Oct. 26, 1903; Lt.-Col., 1st Regt., Feb. 22, 1902; Major, 5th Regt., Feb. 12, 1895; Capt., 4th Regt.; ret. Feb. 16, 1904.
32. Litchfield, H. G., Major, 2d Regt., Feb. 15, 1899; Capt., 2d Regt.; ret. Dec. 14, 1901.
33. Hodney, G. B., Col. 1st, May 31, 1905; Lt.-Col., 4th Regt., April 18, 1903; Major, 4th Regt., March 18, 1899; Capt., 4th Regt.; ret. Oct. 17, 1906.
34. Woodruff, C. A., Col. 2d, June 11, 1905; Lt.-Col., 5th Regt., July 23, 1903; Major, 4th Regt., March 27, 1899; Capt., 2d Regt.; ret. Aug. 5, 1905.
35. Turnball, J. G., Col. 2d, Aug. 8, 1905; Lt.-Col., 3d Regt., Aug. 4, 1903; Major, 3d Regt.; ret. June 7, 1899; Capt., 3d Regt.; ret. Sept. 9, 1907.
36. Kinsie, D. H., Lt.-Col., 1st Regt., Oct. 26, 1905; Major, 3d Regt., Oct. 16, 1899; Capt., 5th Regt.; ret. Jan. 23, 1905.
37. Cushing, H. C., Lt.-Col., 2d Regt., Feb. 16, 1904; Major, 5th Regt., May 16, 1900; Capt., 4th Regt.; ret. Nov. 8, 1905.
38. Myrick, J. R., Lt.-Col., 1st Regt., Jun. 23, 1905; Major, 1st Regt., July 15, 1900; Capt., 3d Regt.; ret. Nov. 9, 1905.
39. Graves, W. P., Major, 3d Regt., Aug. 5, 1900; Capt., 2d Regt.; ret. Feb. 2, 1905.
40. Bancroft, E. A., Capt., 4th Regt.; ret. June 17, 1892.
41. Field, E. Major, 1st Regt., July 23, 1901; Capt., 4th Regt.; ret. May 18, 1905.
42. Wilson, J. E., Col. 5th, May 27, 1906; Lt.-Col., 4th Regt., May 31, 1906; Major, 3d Regt., Oct. 23, 1901; Capt., 2d Regt.; ret., Dec. 27, 1906.
43. Clef, J. H., Lt.-Col., 5th Regt., June 11, 1905; Major, 5th Regt., Feb. 22, 1902; Capt., 2d Regt.; ret. April 4, 1905.
44. Barstow, G. F., Capt., 3d Regt.; ret. April 4, 1902.
45. Book, W. B., Capt., 3d Regt., July 31, 1901.
46. Morris, C. P., Capt., 1st Regt.; ret., Dec. 26, 1900.
47. Brinckle, J. R., Major, 4th Regt., Nov. 26, 1901; Capt., 5th Regt.; ret. March 31, 1903.
48. Sanger, J. P., Major, 3d Regt., Dec. 14, 1901; Capt., 1st Regt.; ret. May 4, 1904.
49. Van Reed, W. E., Major, 5th Regt., Jan. 8, 1903; Capt., 5th Regt.; ret. April 4, 1905.
50. Insula, J. M., Capt., 1st Regt.; ret., Jan. 25, 1901.
51. Chester, J. C., Capt., 3d Regt.; ret., Feb. 10, 1908.
52. Andrus, E. V. A., Major, 4th Regt., April 18, 1903; Capt., 1st Regt.; ret., Dec. 18, 1903.
53. Hess, F. W., Capt., 3d Regt.; ret., Dec. 15, 1900.
54. Crabb, G. W., Major, 4th Regt., July 23, 1903; Capt., 5th Regt.; ret., Feb. 6, 1904.
55. Morris, C. P., Col. 2d, Dec. 27, 1900; Lt.-Col., 5th Regt., Sept. 24, 1905; Major, 2d Regt., Aug. 4, 1903; Capt., 5th Regt.; ret., May 5, 1908.
56. Lancaster, J. M., Major, 4th Regt., March 31, 1903; Capt., 3d Regt.; ret., Oct. 18, 1904.
57. Theron, J. L., Major, 1st Regt., Aug. 31, 1902; Capt., 3d Regt.; ret., Jan. 18, 1906.
58. Morris, C. P., Major, 4th Regt., March 31, 1903; Capt., 3d Regt.; ret., Oct. 18, 1904.
59. MacMurtry, J. W., Lt.-Col., 2d Regt., Nov. 8, 1905; Major, 3d Regt., Oct. 26, 1903; Capt., 1st Regt.; ret., May 1, 1907.
60. Fessenden, J. A., Major, 4th Regt., Dec. 18, 1903; Capt., 5th Regt.; ret., Feb. 15, 1905.
61. Dillonback, J. W., Lt.-Col., 1st Regt., Nov. 9, 1905; Major, 4th Regt., Feb. 6, 1904; Capt., 1st Regt.; ret., May 9, 1905.
62. Burbank, J. B., Major, 5th Regt., Feb. 16, 1904; Capt., 2d Regt.; ret., Sept. 11, 1904.
63. Howell, R. G., Major, 2d Regt., May 2, 1904; Capt., 2d Regt.; ret., Dec. 23, 1905.
64. Mills, S. M., Col. 2d, Aug. 20, 1907; Lt.-Col., 1st Regt., May 16, 1905; Major, 5th Regt., Sept. 11, 1904; Capt., 5th Regt.; ret., Dec. 15, 1907.
65. Story, J. P., Major, 4th Regt., Oct. 18, 1904; Capt., 4th Regt.; ret., Aug. 25, 1905.

14. Shaw, R. G., Capt., 1st Regt.; ret., June 23, 1906.
15. Vose, W. P., Capt., 2d Regt.; ret., July 18, 1905.
16. Greenough, G. G., Col. 2d, Sept. 9, 1907; Lt.-Col., 1st Regt., May 27, 1906; Major, 1st Regt., Jan. 18, 1905; Capt., 4th Regt.; ret., Dec. 8, 1905.
17. Russell, E. K., Capt., 1st Regt.; ret., Dec. 5, 1904.
18. Mount, J. F., Lt.-Col., 3d Regt.; ret., Oct. 17, 1906; Major, 1st Regt., Jan. 23, 1906; Capt., 3d Regt.; ret., Oct. 19, 1906.
19. Gruson, F. C., Major, 3d Regt., Feb. 2, 1906; Capt., 2d Regt.; ret., April 4, 1906.
20. Mitchell, G., Col. 1st, Nov. 9, 1907; Lt.-Col., 2d Regt., Oct. 19, 1906; Major, 4th Regt., Feb. 15, 1906; Capt., 2d Regt.; ret., March 11, 1909.
21. Kobbe, W. A., Capt., 3d Regt.; ret., May 10, 1904.
22. Day, S. A., Capt., 3d Regt.; ret., July 22, 1902.
23. Chamberlin, L. A., Capt., 1st Regt.; ret., Dec. 18, 1902.
24. Fugler, F., Capt., 4th Regt.; ret., June 12, 1900.

THE THIRD ARMY CORPS UNION.

The Third Army Corps Union held its twenty-fourth meeting in the Windsor Hotel, New York, May 5, with Col. Clark, of New Jersey, presiding. Gen. Sickles proposed and Col. McMichael seconded a motion that a committee be appointed to take steps looking to a reunion of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the Union, of Virginia, at Gettysburg, on July 1, 2, and 3, 1888. This resolution was adopted. Gen. Sickles also made another proposition, which was unanimously carried, viz.: The admission of privates and non-commissioned officers to the Union. Gen. Sickles stated "that some of the privates and non-commissioned officers had become men of standing now."

The election resulted as follows: Major A. Judson Clark, of New Jersey, president; Gen. C. H. T. Collis, of Pennsylvania, vice-president; Major E. L. Welling, of New Jersey, secretary; and Directors—Gen. Wm. J. Sewell, Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, Col. Clayton McMichael, Gen. J. B. Carr, Major T. B. Faussitt, Col. T. F. Tobias, Major W. Plimley, Capt. John G. Noonan, and Capt. C. W. Wilson. A banquet was held at the Windsor in the evening.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME HAMILTON.

For the following account of the origin of the name of Alexander Hamilton, taken from "Wide Awake," we are indebted to a correspondent, "S.:"

"Finding the story not long since in an old volume of antiquities printed about the year 1670, and believing it to be of interest give it briefly: Many hundred years ago there was, in a certain rural part of England, a small river which, for quite a distance along its course, was bordered by a thick growth of hawthorn bushes or trees, which gave to that portion of the stream and its immediate surroundings the local title of 'The Hawthorns.' This name, by a custom of abbreviation by no means obsolete to-day, became, from much use, at length worn down into 'The Haws.' As the years passed the country side thickened its population, and some adventurous soul, noting the fact, and the unused power of the rushing stream in the midst, braved the conservatism of the times and erected a small grist-mill among the hawthorn trees, where all day long the dripping wheel turned with busy clang and the farmers brought their grain to be ground, and the mill, naturally enough, came in due time to be known as the 'The Haw's Mill.' And when, after a half century, the little settlement of clustering cottages that had gathered one by one, about the mill grew at last into sufficient importance to win and wear a name, the hamlet was called 'Hawthorpe.' So came the earlier title, and when John or Tom of Hawthorpe left home moorings and drifted out into the wide world he became, to distinguish him from the scores of other Johns and Johns all about, 'Thomas or John of Hawthorpe,' and the generation that came after dropped the 'of' and called the man 'Tom Hawthorpe,' until by short and easy stages that at last changed into 'Tom Hamilton.' So says the ancient volume; and if the tale be true, the noble name of to-day may well be proud of its birth away back among the red berries of the hawthorn trees by the side of the rushing stream in Merrie Old England, five centuries ago."

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

A LESSON IN TARGET PRACTICE.

"Oh dear," sighed she, "how nice 'twould be To win a marksmen's button. There's nothing hard that I can see For all the airs you put on."

"The only thing that's hard," said he, "is to know when one's quite ready. Be sure the sight is fixed all right, Then hold one's rifle steady."

"Now when a man first tries to shoot He gets some friend to steady him, For often the rifle will kick & trifle. Which would fluster a raw recruit."

"Why," she exclaimed, "what a very odd thing. That a gun should be up to such tricks; But I'll take your advice, for 'twould be very nice For a friend to receive all the kicks."

"I wish I could say there was some other way In which you might first learn to shoot; But the advice of a friend is to closely attend And practise just like the recruit."

"You can easily believe," as a dark blue sleeve Slipped slyly around her waist. "This will hold you steady; now if you're ready Take aim; you'll miss if you fire in haste."

Further than this they never got. Such is fate, and the facts I relate, As a truthful chronicler should: He asked her, "Would"—she said she "Could."

What he meant, to which she gave her assent, Is quite outside my range. She wanted a button and captured a man, Which I think was a fair exchange. F. T. SIDNEY.

AT THE TEXAS UNIVERSITY.

PROFESSOR—Your composition, Mr. Anjerry, is simply disgraceful.

Mr. Anjerry—What is there so disgraceful about it?

Your ignorance, sir. You state that Hannibal and his army, in his invasion of Italy, passed through the St. Gothard tunnel.

How do you know, professor, that he didn't go through the tunnel with his army? You were not there, were you?"

"No, sir. I was not there; but I have sense enough to know that Hannibal could not have afforded to have bought tickets for all his army."

"Yes, professor, but you forget that it happened before Reagan's Interstate commerce bill became a law. There were free passes in those days."

"That's a fact young man; I had forgotten all about that. I'll mark you as 'proficient' in ancient history."—Texas Sittings.

THE mother of Lieut. Adolph Marix, U. S. N., died at Hamburg, Germany, a few days ago.

A CLOT ON THE BRAIN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In totally ignoring the military necessities of our country we indicate to the world at large that we are suffering from a clot on the brain. Now, every reasoning being knows that the mechanism of the brain is so delicate and so complex that the slightest clot produces an abnormal condition not remote from insanity, or carries the patient within the confines of death.

We have quietly submitted to a gradual growth of this clot until our condition has become such that by a single stroke from a foreign arm, we could be despoiled of many millions of dollars—a sum far in excess of the amount necessary to fortify our seaports, and keep them properly garrisoned for years.

Are we to leave our harbors without protection? Are we to trust to chance to keep our ports from being invaded and laid under contribution? Do the interior States feel that they are in no wise interested? Is it not the farmer—the producer—who feels the fluctuations in prices most keenly? If our rich seaports were robbed of millions of dollars, would there not be a tightness in the money market that would be felt throughout the country? The inhabitants of the cities despoiled would not be alone in their sorrow. The producers—where living far from the seacoast—would experience corresponding loss, just as the heart throb is felt throughout the physical system.

Now, are we to leave our harbors without protection? Are we to rest easy with a system of artillery only on paper? Louis Napoleon had a magnificent army, completely equipped, with storehouses overflowing, and fully prepared for the struggle with the Germans—on paper.

Should the lesson taught France be lost on any reasoning nation of the world? That we require a large standing army, such as is kept by every European power, is absurd. But we do require a thoroughly efficient one: with forts that will deter the approach of an enemy, and the very best arms and equipments for both Regulars and the National Militia. That the Regular Army of the United States is, as an army, efficient, we deny. It is not a fact.

That it is a thoroughly efficient body of infantry and cavalry cannot be questioned; but it is absolutely without artillery—and no machine with a part lost or broken can be considered serviceable.

We have plenty of men in the country for infantry. The National Guardsman is skilled in the use of his rifle; and an inspection of any State encampment will convince the skeptic that we need have no fears as regards that arm of the Service. It is true it requires the three battalion organization and improvements in the tactics, but those questions are entirely beyond the province of this notice. The necessity for modern seacoast defenses, with skilled officers and men to garrison and fight them must be patent even to the most clotted brain.

The clots on the brain of the artillery, which are rapidly making of that arm an object most pitiable to behold, arise from total lack of modern implements of warfare, skeleton batteries, the absence of a corps organization with a chief at its head, and utter stagnation in promotion of officers.

To be an efficient artillerist one must be skilled, by practice, in the use of the weapons one is to use.

Would a pair of boxing gloves prove a safeguard against an expert adversary armed with a foil?

If not, is there any more reason in arming artillery troops with the Springfield rifle, perfecting them in the manœuvres of the various schools for infantry, and having them, for months at a time, pop away at paper targets, trying to be sharpshooters? Does such service fit them for protecting New York Harbor from a foreign ship-of-war? What interest can any man take in perfecting himself as an infantry man when he knows that in actual service his talents, if he be possessed of any, should be given to the artillery?

It is simply nonsense and contrary to human nature. And yet, as matters now stand, the artillery is engaged in infantry duties, with an occasional drill at some obsolete cannon, mounted on a carriage long out of date, with implements that have been forgotten years ago in foreign services.

Do you say an officer is expected to read and keep himself posted regarding the work of foreign nations in the department of artillery?

We will defy any man to do so, and extract therefrom the actual skill required for the proper service of heavy ordnance in time of war. The lesson cannot be learned that way. You might, with equal propriety, give a man who has merely read about the construction of a locomotive the position of engineer and put him in charge of a train. Would any member of Congress be willing to travel on the "Congressional Express," with such an engineer?

The first step towards promoting the efficiency of the artillery should be a consolidation of the five regiments into a corps with a chief at its head, holding the rank of brigadier-general—one skilled in the various branches of artillery service, and whose entire time and attention could be given to bringing the units of his command to the highest state of efficiency in their particular arm of service. As matters now stand the artillery is without representation at the seat of Government, colonels have no voice in the control of their regiments, and the batteries are worse off than waifs at a foundling hospital.

Officers feel that no one is interested in their perfecting themselves in their profession, even were an opportunity offered, and are utterly hopeless regarding promotion. Tottering captains hope that Divine Providence will give them strength to last until they obtain majorities, while lieutenants of from 12 to 20 years' service know that they cannot obtain a higher grade in less than from 10 to 18 years. As matters now stand many lieutenants will have served 30 years as such before they receive promotion to captaincy. If you doubt it look over the Army Register and you will soon be convinced. In the Army Register recently issued we find only two cavalrymen and nine infantrymen among the first fifty names of lieutenants—all the others are artillerymen who have served (excluding volunteer service) as subalterns, on an average nearly 21 years—and the end is not yet. Not one of them entered the Service subsequent to 1867, and there are many other lieutenants of artillery in exactly the same position. In order to obtain a higher grade they will have to live on like the Stuldburgs of Laputa.

Will not the Legislature of this country look into this matter and place our artillery, both as regards

material and personnel, on the highest plane of efficiency?

TARGET PRACTICE IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of April 16 appears a letter from Col. Henry, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Dept. of the Platte, purporting to be a reply to my letter published in your issue of April 2.

The Colonel proceeds to make me say what I did not say and then applies the lash accordingly. If I said anything about falsifying reports at Fort Niobrara, vilified any officer, or referred in any manner to Capt. Thompson, Rogers, or Freeman, then I will weekly bow and submit to the chastisement which he takes upon himself to administer; but as I said nothing of the kind, such an attempt on his part is utterly absurd.

I made a plain statement of my views in regard to target practice in general as it exists in the Army to-day, and explained my position by reference to the great discrepancy between percentages actually made in competition and those reported to have been made in company practice. It was very far from my purpose to vilify any officer, or deal in personalities in the least degree.

Col. Henry's attempt to account for the low per cent. of hits made by the Army team by placing their targets on a high parapet and saying they were not allowed the advantages of ricochet shots, is as remarkable for a man of his experience as is the opinion that 100 per cent. can be made in company skirmish firing. If he will take the trouble to compare the record of the Army team with that of the different Department and Division teams—whose targets were not on high parapets, and whose ricochet shots were allowed to count—he will find very little discrepancy in the percentage of hits. He will also find by questioning the men who have participated in the competitions during the past three years, that it is generally considered quite as difficult to make a hit on the figure targets now in use as to make a bull's-eye on target "B," formerly used in skirmish practice.

No one will hesitate to agree with Col. Henry with reference to the great advancement made by the Army in target practice, and his great energy and good work in that direction are duly appreciated; but it is never well to overdo anything, and that is just what is now being done in the matter of figure of merit.

The figure of merit for 1886 is entirely too high, and the truthfulness of that fact should not be ignored for the sake of giving the Army a standing which it cannot maintain whenever brought to the test.

The very best proof of this fact, is shown by the records of the recent competitions.

To further strengthen my position on this subject I will state that the men selected to represent this post in the competitions last year were placed under my charge for preliminary practice in skirmish firing. Before leaving Vancouver they had two weeks' practice, or in all, about 25 runs. The ordinary target range was used, as no other suitable ground could be obtained; consequently the men became more and more familiar with the ground at each run, and the halts were necessarily made in nearly the same places. Two of these men were considered among the best shots in the Army, and went successfully through the Department and Division competitions and to places of the Army team, and yet the highest number of hits made by either of them in any run out of the 25 did not reach 67 per cent., and it is safe to say that they would not have made within 15 per cent. of that figure had they been run over different ground every time as required in company skirmish practice.

Now, then, how can we account for the discrepancy between the record made by such men as these, and that reported to have been made in company practice.

Let the figure of merit be decided by a fair competition as suggested before, and we shall then have an idea of what the Army can do, and all doubting of records will cease.

LEWIS MERRIAM, 1st Lieut., 4th Infantry.
FOUR SPOKANE, W. T., April 24, 1887.

THE CONFEDERATE WAR OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your paper of April 16, on page 750, 3d column, you have a paragraph purporting to give the cabinet officers of Jefferson Davis as President of the Southern Confederacy, in which an omission occurs in the Secretaries of War. These are stated to have been L. Pope Walker, Judah P. Benjamin, James A. Seddon and John C. Breckinridge. The omission is of General George Wythe Randolph, who was the first Secretary of War under the regular government, which went into operation in March, 1862.

General Walker and Mr. Benjamin had charge of the War Department under the "Provisional Government." When the regular government went into operation in March, 1862, Mr. Benjamin was appointed Secretary of State, and General Randolph, then in command at Suffolk, Va., was appointed Secretary of War.

He was his Assistant Adjutant-General in the field, and when he took charge of the War Department was, on his application, appointed "Chief of the Bureau of War," an office corresponding somewhat with that of Chief Clerk of the War Department in Washington.

General Randolph remained in office until November 15, 1862. He had a large share in the shaping of the measures, including the Conscription Act, which gave coherence to the military organizations. At the date last mentioned, he resigned peremptorily in consequence of a difference with Mr. Davis upon the principles of administration, growing out of the instructions given to one of the Department Commanders. On Randolph's resignation, Major-General Gustavus W. Smith was assigned as Secretary ad interim, until Mr. Seddon took charge about November 25, 1862.

General Randolph was the youngest son of Gov. Thomas Mason Randolph, and Martha, eldest daughter of Thomas Jefferson.

He had much of his great ancestor's fondness for study and clearness of perception, was a learned and accurate lawyer, and able administrator. He died of pulmonary disease in 1867, contracted in the

field, as the result of cold following measles. Those who knew him believe that had he remained in the field only death would have prevented him from making a high record as a general officer.

Respectfully,

R. G. H. KEAN.

LYNCHBURG, VA., April 29, 1887.

STEEL AND STEEL-FACED ARMOR.

The London *Engineer*, of April 15, says: "In the American *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, of March 12, is an article dealing with the question of steel and steel faced armor in its present aspect, and also a leading article on the principal features brought out. The article is unquestionably written as an answer to all that has recently been published in America in favor of steel armor. It is no doubt contributed by the advocates of steel-faced armor, and must be regarded as putting that side of the question forward. We may be glad to get this, however, after the course of articles we had written on the opposite side. The main value, however, of all such contributions depends on the facts brought to our notice—facts such as can be definitely contradicted or made good on further investigation."

[Here follows a synopsis of the article.]

"We have given in the above the main facts in the article referred to. It will be seen that what we have stated as to the cracking of solid steel plates is here repeated in much more detail, and figures are given which are much worse for the steel. These we only give on the authority of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*. It may be added, however, that we have recently received information as to a striking success just achieved at Shoburness by an experimental steel-faced plate of Brown's when attacked by the best steel projectile that can be obtained abroad, which promises great things for steel-faced armor. The fact is, that a very hard face and a very soft back appear to be absolutely necessary. The former is necessary to break up the projectile, the latter is necessary to enable the plate to resist 'through fracture.' The combination of these two appears to us to be impossible in solid steel of uniform character throughout, because no hardening and tempering processes can set up the required difference in front and back."

Doctors will differ, and *Engineering* of April 22 says: "The decision in favor of steel armor plates is a brilliant endorsement of all we have advanced as to their superiority. In commencing this industry in the United States, the Navy Department has again shown its intelligence and good judgment in stating emphatically that only such armor shall be provided as has shown its superiority in competitive trials. Again, in this matter we find our Government still in the rear, and before the recommendations of the Ordnance Committee, to which we have already frequently referred, are acted upon, we must be again humiliated by seeing even the United States take the lead. Must we wait for the most efficient armor as long as we were forced to daily for breechloading and forged steel ordnance? We were tardy in accepting the latter, and now will the Admiralty and War Office persist in permitting themselves to be forced to continue the use of compound armor until we are compelled, as in the case of breechloading, and the adoption of steel for guns, to abandon it in sheer shame as a relic of the past? Of this action of the United States Navy Department, therefore, in demanding steel armor instead of compound, we should take especial warning."

It says further, speaking of the proposals for steel:

"Probably the most important conclusions that have been reached by the proposals above referred to, and those which ought to have the most influence upon us here at home, are the facts that the United States Government has decided emphatically that forged, homogeneous steel shall be employed for high-power guns and especially for armor-plates. While everyone on this side of the Atlantic has accepted the forged built-up steel gun as the best type—Woolwich last of all—a great many schemes for the employment of cast-iron, cast steel and composite guns have been pressed upon the Congress of the United States by a lobby of unsuccessful inventors with such success, as to defeat, two years in succession, all votes of credit for fortifications and coast defense. The Chief of Naval Ordnance, Commodore Sicard, has steadily opposed their influence, and by his persistent application of very small votes of credit for the supply of heavy ordnance has already provided the Navy with a few 6-in. and 8-in. high-power steel rifles."

"The proposals of the steel manufacturers will assure an early and adequate supply of material for high-power steel guns, and the advocates of iron and hybrid guns will be probably now relegated to the shades of oblivion, and the United States House of Representatives can no longer oppose votes for defence because 'steel guns cannot be produced in the United States within five years.'

Engineering finds it necessary, however, to add this warning: "While we heartily approve the most rigid requirements that experience can suggest, the American officers may find themselves on very uncertain ground if they attempt to prescribe tests which are purely theoretical and untried."

"SHOULD a white company salute a colored company when passing it on the march?" has been one of the questions propounded by military tacticians recently. This reminds us of an old story. General Washington was walking down Pennsylvania Ave. in the city of Washington one day when he was met by a negro, who bowed to him. The General bowed politely in return. "What, Mr. President?" said an acquaintance, "do you bow to a negro?" "Sir," replied Washington, "do you think I would allow a negro to outdo me in politeness?" And the negroes were then slaves, and Washington owned a good many of them.—*Mobile Register*.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following: "Pat was walking post, having received among other orders this one: to challenge after taps only the officer of the day and suspicious characters. Capt. N. was passing this post about 11:30 P. M. and halted with 'Who comes there?' After his identity had been established, Capt. N. asks: 'What do you challenge me for?' Pat—'I've orders to challenge the officer of the day and all suspicious characters.'"

THE STATE TROOPS.

NATIONAL MILITIA ENCAMPMENT.

The arrangements for the National militia encampment and drill to be held in Washington, May 23-30, seems to be progressing satisfactorily and every thing points to a very interesting and successful affair. About 100 companies from various sections of the country have formally announced their intention of entering the drill and the board of management is now making provision for that number. The War Department is in sympathy with them and although no Regular troops will compete a number of officers will be formally detailed as judges, and to inspect and report upon the encampment and operations. Gen. Christopher C. Augur, retired, has been allowed by the War Department to accept the position of Commandant of the Camp. Six infantry and three artillery officers will be detailed by the Lieut.-General to officially report upon the operations, some of which will serve as judges. Col. Henry M. Black, 23d Inf., will be made president of the Board of Award. The three artillery officers will be selected from the Washington Barracks. Lieut.-Col. S. E. Blunt, A. D. C., has been selected by the Encampment Committee and his detail authorized by the Lieut.-General, to conduct the rifle contest to be held in connection with the drill and encampment.

This promises to be one of the most interesting features of encampment. There have been nearly 100 entries, among them Captain J. P. Frost, Insp. Rifle Practice 2d Mass. Brigade; Frank W. Rawles, Co. B, 2d Ind.; Captain John Gaehelein, Co. D, 1st Mich.; Capt. Wm. V. McMaken, Toledo Cadets, and Col. W. S. Spotswood, comdg. 1st Virginia.

The following are the conditions of the rifle contest: Competition open to any regularly enlisted man or commissioned officer of the volunteer militia, not, however, to exceed two from any one company; to be governed by the rules regulating the annual competitions in the Regular Army, as detailed in chapter 3, part 5, "Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing." Ten shots each at 200, 300, 400 and 500 yards. Prizes to be awarded on best aggregate scores. Competitors restricted to use of the Service Springfield breech-loader, used by the Regular Army, or to the rifle officially issued to the militia by the State to which the competitor belongs. Eight prizes—1st prize, gold medal and \$100; 3 prizes, silver medal and \$75; 4 prizes, bronze medal and \$50.

A TRIUMPH FOR THE VETERANS.

The veterans of Elizabeth, N. J., are in high feather over the results of a competitive march between representatives of their body and a selected body of militiamen. The contest was a midnight march over a six miles' course from Elizabeth to Rahway, with the marching experts of Co. E, 3d N. J. Regt., representing the militia. The E. Y. Sun says:

The militiamen went to the roll of drum in fine style, 110 steps to the minute. They took the old road by the Pennsylvania Railroad track. Lieut. Harry Zimmerman of the Zouaves went along to see that there was no running, or double time.

Fifteen minutes later exactly, amid a roar from hundreds of throats, Gen. Drake and his regiment started off with a drum corps of their sons to inspire them. The veterans wore Zouave costumes, red-tasseled caps, bagged trousers, and blue leggings, and the blue jackets they wore when they went to the war. There were 20 of them all told, with veteran Nathan C. Tucker, aged 72, as lively as a cricket, carrying his musket in the front rank. Townspeople gathered in all sorts of conveyances to follow the veterans on the march. The big band named after Gen. Drake spun on to Rahway by train ahead to awake that town up to the importance of the event. The town didn't need it. Everybody there was already on tiptoe of expectation, and everybody was out in the street. Ex-Fire Chief Pyle's house was a blaze of lighted lanterns. The lanterns were hung in the shape of a Grand Army star. The "Zouaves" were fringed with fire everywhere. The fringe consisted of the cans filled with oilcans saturated with turpentine and set ablaze.

Rockets shot into the air by residents along the line of march traced the advance of the contestants against the hazy moonlit sky. At 9:30-4 a burst of rockets in Chamberlain square announced the arrival of the militiamen.

Then couriers on horseback dashed up with the news that the veterans had gained a minute upon the young fellows at the half-way house. Just a little later the echoes of the veteran drum corps made the air tremble. An instant afterward all the pretty girls in Rahway and the matrons, too, waved their handkerchiefs, and the Rahway men gave one great shout of welcome to the veterans. They had reached Chamberlain square at 9:45, in just a minute and a quarter less time than the young fellows of the militia had used. Gen. Drake sank into the arms of City Treasurer Whelan, faint with the joy of triumph.

Then Rahway let all her pent-up enthusiasm loose. Countless fireworks painted the sky with rainbow hues. The volunteer band came out and played, with torches aglow on their caps, the Rahway Fire Department parading in a blaze of glory, and Co. F. of the 2d Regiment, corralled the veterans and the militiamen on the square and led them off captive to their armory over the Reform Club rooms and gave them a grand banquet. Lieut. Scholer of the young militiamen then publicly conceded that the veterans had fairly and honorably beaten the young fellows. Seventy-two year old Veteran Tucker said he felt as if he wanted to march straight back to Elizabeth without stopping to rest. Jeweller M. M. Thiesse presented the veterans with a handsome silver challenge cup in honor of their victory.

THE CHANGE OF THE NEW YORK ARMORIES.

The change of armories by the 8th, 12th and 71st Regiments was accomplished on Friday evening, April 29, in a most effective and imposing manner. The latter may not look very important on the surface, but it was one which, nevertheless, had considerable effect on the National Guard. It was the transformation from an old system to a new one. The old New York armories might do well for a village, but for a great city they are a disgrace. It is only to be regretted that the movement was not a general one, and that the 2d and 9th had to remain where they are. With the former, however, it is only a question of time when the old quarters can be left, because the only cause for delay is in order to secure a new armory. The 11th, although it elomors for better accommodations, is satisfied where it is situated at present.

The 18th, which has done service in every disturbance, from a petty riot up to the great rebellion, for almost a century, will which, on account of neglect of an ungrateful city, almost dwindled down to nothing, turned out in full force, and almost 400 men were in line when the stable at 9th avenue and 27th street was bid farewell forever. The men naturally did not show any of the sentimentality usual upon leaving pleasant surroundings, and neither "Auld Lang Syne" nor "The Girl I Left Behind Me" were heard in the repertoire of the music. The 71st armory, at Broadway and 35th street, was reached in brief time, and here was found the latter regiment ready to receive their successors.

While this armory is by no means a palace nor a convenient place in which to quarter a regiment, the difference between it and the former residence of the 8th was marked, and the men apparently enjoyed the change. The new quarters are certainly cramped and close, but they are in decent location, in a decent-looking building, and the new armory is only a question of a little time.

The 71st was drawn up along the curb; when the 8th arrived it presented arms, then the latter formed line, the colonels exchanged salutes and keys, the 8th marched up stairs, and the 71st forever left a place where they could never do well, to take temporary possession of a place, small, but in decent repair, well-looking and worthy, at least, of the name of an armory.

The 12th had turned out in good style and in large numbers, showing the same enthusiasm to which we referred in our report on the completion of their armory, and the necessary ceremonies with the 71st having been gone through, the 8th marched up stairs, while the 71st deposited their goods and chattels up stairs, 45th street and Broadway. Thus have at last acquired the right to legally and properly occupy an armory, for which they have been working ardently for years, and in which they have recently made such a brilliant display.

Everything now being settled satisfactorily, the regiments concerned should settle down to business and do the best in their power.

COMPANY B, SEVENTH N. Y.

In announcing an election held at the armory on Monday, May 2, to fill the vacancy caused by the honorable discharge of Corporal Buckman, Capt. Henry S. Steele, Co. B, 7th Regt., says: "It is with great regret the commandant announces the retirement of our senior corporal, who has been with us for twelve years, and whose first ten years of service passed without missing a drill. His valuable service as a soldier and his conscientious performance of his duties call for special mention and are commended as an example for all to follow."

A circular issued by Capt. Steele comments on and calls attention to the fact that 50 members of the company have made all drills during the season; 88 all drills during the past two seasons; 27 all drills for three successive seasons; 15 for four successive seasons. The following members have made all drills for five successive seasons, a clear record for the legal term of enlistment: Sergts. Merritt and J. E. Schuyler, Corp. Jenkins, Privates J. H. Clark, Edmunds Clark, Jr., Cochran, Happy, R. F. Morrison, and Shepherd, also the commandant.

Sergt. J. E. Schuyler has made all drills for six successive seasons; Sergt. Merritt for seven, and Private Happy for eight. Lieut. Ware has missed two drills in 23 years. The commandant has missed one drill in 25 years. Largest drill, 117. In numbers this company maintains, as it has uninterrupted for the past eight years, the full number allowed by law, 103 officers and men, with an average "members due" of 105, drilling with usual awaiting enlistment in case of vacancy.

In conclusion Capt. Steele says: "In view of the excellent results of the past year's work it is very proper and exceedingly important that we should celebrate the 81st anniversary of the organization of the company with a spirit and enthusiasm both from the veteran and active members that is commensurate with the success of the company. The commandant hopes to see every active and many veteran members with us on May 6 at Delmonico's. The commandant cannot close this circular without extending his sincere thanks to those who have worked so hard, so faithfully, so loyally and unselfishly to maintain the high position which the Old Second occupies. To mention names would almost be, to call the roll of the company, as each and every one has done what he could, no matter whether as private or officer."

NEW YORK BATTERIES.

THE 1ST BATTERY. Capt. Louis Wendel, closed one of the most prosperous drill seasons of its history on Friday, April 29, with a final battery drill. The command now numbers 106 men, and could readily be increased to the maximum of 120. A mounted drill was held at the Central Park Riding Academy on Wednesday, April 27. Forty-two men were instructed. The 2d Battery, Capt. F. P. Earle, held its closing drill on April 28 last at their armory. The battery was armed with sabres for dismounted drill. This was followed by standing gun drill. A reception was given after the drill. The 3d Gatling Battery, 2d Brigade, entertained a large company of invited guests on April 28, with a drill, followed by a reception, at the armory on Dean street, Brooklyn. At the conclusion of the drill Capt. Henry S. Rasquin, on behalf of the battery, presented Lieut. W. W. Hanold with a gold mounted sabre and sheath. As the 3d Battery will not go to the State Camp at Peekskill this summer, the regular drills have been discontinued. The members will be given instruction in horsemanship at the Bedford Avenue Riding Academy on Thursday evenings in this month. Drills by platoons will also be held under command of Capt. Rasquin.

TARGET SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The members of the National Guard of the cities of New York and Brooklyn are very much indebted to Brig. Gen. Charles F. Robbins for the sound and practical views he has adopted for this year in relation to the facilities for rifle practice offered to each individual member of the respective companies of the different regiments. Any member of a company who wishes to go to Creedmoor to study and prepare himself for qualification can do so by practising for two weeks, commencing on May 2 until the 14th of the same month, without expense, by applying to the Captain of I. R. P. or company commandant. I also learn that if this opportunity is appreciated other and later dates will be named for like practice. As a constant reader of your valuable journal, I wish to call your attention to it, in order that you may state more clearly the advantages to be derived from such an opportunity by urging each respective company commandant to impress well on the minds of their members this golden opportunity. I would suggest that any member who may qualify as marksman on those days his qualification should hold good, provided he will go to Creedmoor once or twice with his regiment for practising and volley firing and skirmishing during the season. This would be a great incentive and inducement held out to him to go on such occasions, for if he did not go he would not be entitled to the marksman's badge, and rather lose it if he would go; but if he made a higher score with his regiment, he would be entitled to that score in preference to the first one.

MILES CIVITALE.

Twenty-third New York. — Col. Chas. L. Fincke.

COL. CHAS. L. FINCKE has sent a letter to the Council of Officers of the 23d Regiment, notifying them of his resignation, in which he says:

"In thus severing the relations which have bound us so closely together I can conceive of no harder duty, and did I not know that my remaining in command of the regiment would certainly shorten what perhaps will not, in any event, and with the closest watchfulness, be a very long life, nothing could induce me to take this step. But Justice to you and to the regiment demand my instant resignation, for even if I recover sufficiently to be out again I shall be compelled to go away, for at least a considerable time, in search of strength and improvement. In bidding you good-bye, both as fellow-officers and friends, I cannot express the feelings which overcome me; I can only thank you with all the emotion and sincerity of which I am capable, and assure you in giving you up I am giving up that which is sweet to my very life. Be very sure that wherever I may go or wherever I may be I can never forget you, and that in the warmest spot in my heart will be etched the matches.

Twenty-third

The Council of Officers held a meeting to make some arrangements for a demonstration prior to the departure of Col. Chas. L. Fincke for Europe on May 11.

TWELFTH REGIMENT ATHLETIC GAMES.

The opening games of the 12th Regiment Athletic Club, at their new armory, 62d street and 9th avenue, New York, took place on Monday evening, May 2, 1887. The management of the affair was excellent, the comfort of guests well looked after, and ample seat room provided for all. The inner ring and track was kept clear, so that the audience had an uninterrupted view of the competitions, and there wasn't a single transgressor of these rules. Mr. F. Byrne, a young man of stentorian voice, announced the different winners and their time in fine style. The track was 12 laps to the mile, the turns being protected by a raised curb, thus preventing any "corner clipping," which some gentlemen occasionally indulge in. The following is a summary of the events:

220 yards Hurdle—First heat: S. D. See, B. A. C., first; time 0.97. Second heat: A. F. Remsen, M. A. C., first; time 0.99. Third heat: G. S. Schuyler, A. A. C., first; time 0.99 1-3. Fourth heat: C. T. Weigand, B. A. C., first, in 0.99 2-5. Final heat: Remsen, first; time 0.98 2-5; Schuyler, second.

One Mile Walk—W. R. Burkhardt, P. A. C., first; time 7.04; W. A. Herrian, B. A. C., second.

Half Mile Run—First heat: W. Sanford, Bklyn. N. Y., first; time 2.10 4-5. Second heat: F. A. Ware, M. A. C., first; time 2.11 4-5. Final heat: Ware, first; time 2.00 3-5; P. Hay, Bklyn. N. Y., second.

140 Yard Run (open to 12th Regt. only)—J. H. Bell, Co. D, first; time 1.04 3-5; J. H. Paxton, Co. 14, second.

The Five Mile Bicycle Race was one of the prettiest events of the evening, and after an exciting contest was won by J. W. Powers, N. Y. City, time 18.24; E. C. Parker, of the Harlem Wheelmen, being second winner.

Potato Race (open only to 12th Regt.)—J. H. Paxton, Co. D, winner. There were 10 potatoes, two yards apart.

One Mile Run.—P. D. Skillman, M. A. C., first, time 4.45 1-5; H. A. Smith, second.

440 Yard Run, Final Heat (open to all members of the 12th Regt.)—G. W. O'Reilly, P. A. C., first; time 0.59; J. N. Norton, B. A. C., second.

The Obstacle Race (open only to 12th Regt.) created much amusement. After diving through barrels, climbing ladders, and jumping hurdles, the race was finally won by J. H. Bell, Co. D; F. M. Tyson, Co. B, second.

The Tug-of-War (open to teams of four men each, weight limited to 650 lbs.), brought out quartets from the West Side Athletic Club, Union Circle, Co. K, 12th Regt., Co. K, 7th Regt., Hillside Boat Club, "Knights of the Brush," 12th Regiment, and the "Cow Boys." All pulled manfully against each other. In the final matches the Hillside beat the Union Circle and the 13th Regt. team, and finally defeated the 22d Regt. team, thus winning the tug.

The Individual Tag-of-War (open to all members of the National Guard) was easily won by L. B. Chenoweth, Co. A, 4th N. J., the second winner being B. F. Munday, Co. A, 12th Regt. At the conclusion of the games handsome gold and silver medals were presented to the various winners. Among the valuable officials of the games were: C. C. Hughes, referee; timekeepers, G. A. Avery, C. F. Burnham, and W. Halpin; judges at finish, Wm. Wood, G. M. L. Sachs, and W. O. Eschwege; starter, C. S. Busse; scorers, C. H. Liebert, G. A. Bright, C. C. Carter, and F. A. Campanello. Mr. F. A. Ware was the judge of walking; C. F. Bestwick, clerk of the course, and C. J. Leach, chairman of a very efficient executive committee. The handicapper was Mr. W. G. Hegeman. The programmes given out were universally acknowledged to be the finest of the kind yet issued. A reception followed the games, and the whole affair reflects great credit on the regiment and on all concerned, and will be an entertainment pleasantly remembered.

PROSPECTS AT CREEDMOOR.

At the meeting of the National Rifle Association, May 2, Gen. C. F. Robbins reported that the butts at the 500-yard range had been repaired and two new ones erected for off-hand shooting. At the Fall meeting, beginning on Sept. 12, a feature would be made of the revolver match. Last year the match was not suggested until the meeting began, but so much interest was manifested in it that special preparations for it will now be made. The distance will be 30 yards, at a 4-inch bull's eye. The Secretary was directed to ask the Governors of this and neighboring States for contributions for the Governor's match. A handsome silver watch is offered as one of the prizes.

Lieut. E. L. Zalinski sent in his resignation as a Director, pleading lack of time. It was accepted. Major H. C. Brown, formerly Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Third Brigade, was chosen, to succeed him. Capt. G. H. Whitthaus, late Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Ninth Regiment, was elected a Director to succeed Lieut. S. E. Allen, Fifth Artillery, resigned.

Reports from Creedmoor show an uncommon interest in the coming military matches. Many men are availing themselves of the free transportation and ammunition, and the prospects are good for fine competition at the qualification and marksman's badge matches, which will take place on May 23, June 11 and 18, and July 4.

G. O. from Headquarters, 1st Brigade, fixed the following dates for rifle practice at Creedmoor: 7th Regt., May 16, 17, 18; 9th Regt., May 26; 9th Regt., June 6; 11th Regt., June 13; 12th Regt., Aug. 1 and 5; 2d Regt., June 17; 69th Regt., June 20 and 23; 1st Regt., June 23.

The 12th Regiment will assemble for rifle practice in fatigue uniform, one day's rations, and proceed to Creedmoor, in detachments, as follows: Cos. A, B and F, staff and non-commissioned staff, Monday, May 16; Cos. C, D, E and G, Tuesday, May 17; and Cos. H, I and K, Thursday, May 19. Assembly at 7.05 o'clock A. M. Train leaves Long Island City at 8.05 A. M.

MILITIA ITEMS.

Capt. Hugh Coleman, of the 69th Regt., has forwarded to Adj't Gen. Porter a report of the ease of Martin P. Dwyer of the 69th, who was elected a 1st Lieutenant on Dec. 28, 1886, and to whom the Examining Board refused to grant a commission on the ground that he is not a citizen of the United States. It appears that Dwyer arrived in this country on June 4, 1883, and was enlisted in Co. H, 69th Regt., on Oct. 18, 1883. He declared his intentions on Jan. 29, 1884. In September, 1886, he was elected 1st Lieutenant. Capt. Coleman, who is a lawyer, holds that the Examining Board had no right to refuse Dwyer a commission after he had passed the examination, whether he was a citizen or not.

The adoption of white leggings as part of the bill of dress of the 47th N. Y. having been approved by the Commander-in-Chief, members will be required to procure them at once, as they will be worn on parade. Decoration Day, May 30, 1887.

The 12th Regiment will occupy Creedmoor on May 16, 17, 18 and 20. Before going to camp this year the regiment will be instructed in the bugle call.

The Brooklyn Eagle says: "It is ten years since the long range riflemen of America successfully defended the Palma at Creedmoor against the most noted smallbore experts of all England, captained by Sir Henry Halford. It is suggested that the anniversary of the great two days' match be celebrated by competition between a team made up of Brooklyn shooting men and a six composed of New Yorkers or Massachusetts marksmen. The idea is a good one, and if carried to a conclusion it would undoubtedly exert a beneficial influence in reviving public interest in the manly sport of target practice."

Lat. Lieut. E. Graham Haight, of Co. G, 7th N. Y., has received a sword.

The 2d N. Y. is under orders for parade at the armory on Monday evening, May 9, for a dress parade and bugle drill. The 2d Battery Artillery, Capt. Ferdinand P. Earle, attended Divine service last Sunday night. The annual sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard, chaplain of the 47th Regiment and of the National Guard Association, S. N. Y. The battery drills have been discontinued, and the recruits are instructed twice a week during the current month. Notwithstanding there have been two dis-

charged this week, the battery now numbers 108. The success which has attended the labors of the faithful in this organization deserves commendation. It bears the reputation of being the best artillery organization in the State.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
SPRING INSPECTIONS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The semi-annual inspection of the arms, accoutrements, appearance and drill of the infantry of the 1st Brigade, N. G. Pa., was begun last Monday evening, May 2, by Major A. L. Wetherill, Brigade Inspector. Five companies of the 1st Infantry reported to Col. T. E. Wiedersheim. The order in line was Co. C, Captain Orme; Co. D, Captain Hastings; Co. A, Lieutenant Deakyn; Co. K, Captain Bringhurst, and Co. F, Captain Eller. The orders called for formation at 8 P. M., but it was 8.30 when the "adjutant's call" sounded. The companies paraded 12 files—slim turnout. The formation was spoiled by Co. A halting in rear of the second company, necessitating the adjutant to hunt them up and show the commander where the company belonged. The companies were wheeled to the right in perfect style. During the inspection of clothing the men were remarkably steady, and presented a very handsome appearance. After the color-guard's appearance had been inspected the adjutant ordered fix bayonets. He also to gain ground forward, being too close to the leading company—gave the command, "Color guard, three paces to the front, march," while the guard was at an order arms with ranks open'd. Knapsacks, etc., were removed and the battalion drill commenced with a march in column of fours to the right. The step too short and quick. Column of companies was formed by first company, fours left, causing loss of distance, especially between third and fourth companies. Both the above movements were repeated, and showed little improvement. A column of fours and "On right into line" was finely executed. "Right of companies rear into column" was only fair. Column of fours was again formed, and several platoons into close column, "On the left," "To the left," "On the right," and "To the right," from both right and left in front, were very well done except that the distance between companies was too great and the file closers did not close to one yard. A march in line of battle, repeated several times by wheeling the four about, was very handsome, only being marred by the color bearer not advancing six yards. The line was halted and dressed and placed into close column on first company, right in front was nicely finished. A march of the column or masses on the left flank was almost perfect, but "By the left flank" resulted disastrously for the third company. The battalion was halted and straightened out, and then deployed on fifth company to the right. Nearly all the companies marched too far before forming line to the left, causing the first company to move by the left flank to get into position. Several repetitions of the close column to the right and left were only fair.

A march in column of fours and then by the right flank; the latter movement was poor, the files being too open. A change of front on fifth company was almost perfect. A repetition on the first company was likewise good. After several marches in line of battle the line was halted and exercised in the manual. This regiment, while executing the manual in a first-class manner, does not follow the Tactics; too many motions are used in the various changes. The figures by battalion, rank, company and file were all good. The fifth company at the command cease firing incorrectly remained at a ready until the captain commanded carry arms.

On Tuesday evening the remaining five companies reported to Col. Wiedersheim. It was fully 8.30 before the adjutant's call sounded. The formation was very slow, company commanders appearing to be uncertain as to their position in line. The companies were posted from right to left as follows: Co. E, Capt. Muldoon; Co. G, Capt. Williams; Co. I, Lieut. Yardley; Co. H, Capt. Kensl; and Co. R, Capt. Good. The fronts were uneven, ranging from ten files in Co. I to twenty files in Co. B. In wheeling the companies to the right for inspection the commander of the third company incorrectly moved his company to the left to allow his left guide to cover. The men were equal in steadiness and appearance to the battalion of the previous evening. The inspecting officer, Major Wetherill, excited criticism by attempting to look at the interior of the Springfield breech-loaders by holding the butt elevated with the barrel down. At the close of the inspection the companies severely stacked arms, the execution being exceedingly poor—except in Co. B. Some of the men evidently had never drilled with the "stack," they were so clumsy in the handling of their pieces.

The battalion was prepared for drill by being equalized into six commands of twelve files, Co. B being divided into two companies. The extra company was fifth in line, and under Lieut. Ewing.

The drill commenced with a march in column of fours from the right step and cadence uneven. After several circuits of the drill floor the men settled into an even though slow and short step. On the right, close column of division, was marred by the second company attempting to execute the movement by company. A column of fours formed from the 3d division, and "On the left, close column of division" was well done. A column of fours from the left caused loss of distance through division commanders not moving promptly. "On left into line" was faultless. A "Double column, fours left and right," and a deployment to the right and left, were both well done. "Right of companies rear into column" was only fair, company commanders not cautioning their men properly, and the second, third and fourth companies getting too far to the right. A march in column of companies was excellent, wheels and alignments almost perfect. Column of fours was again formed and several platoons into close column of company and deployments were well done. Centre forward fours left and right was well done, the battalion was marched to the rear by a fours left about, and again to the front by fours right about. In these movements the captain of the 4th company (Kensl) neglected to place himself alongside his leading guide, but marched at the rear of his company. The line was then reformed to the left, and several very fine marches in line of battle were executed. The command was halted and exercised in the manner the same defects existing as on the previous evening. The fire by company was very poor, company commanders not paying much attention to par. 338. At command cease firing, second, third and fourth companies came to the "Ready" and resumed the carry by command of their captains, a violation of par. 101. This terminated the drill. The field return as made up by the adjutant shows the following strength: Field and staff, 12; Co. A, 35; B, 52; C, 37; D, 33; E, 34; F, 36; G, 38; H, 43; I, 34; K, 32. Total, 380.

On May 16 the regiment will be paraded for final inspection.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

The fiftieth anniversary of the National Lancers will be held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, June 14, at 4 P. M. Our thanks are due for a courteous invitation to the annual dinner on the occasion.

A CORPORAL'S BEQUEST.

By a codicil to his will, just admitted to probate in Philadelphia, Corporal Joshua C. Lawrence, of the City Troop, sets apart \$3,000 to be held in trust by the troop and to be invested, until principal and interest amounted to \$6,000. The income on this amount, which is to be known as the "Lawrence Horse and Equipment Fund, No. 560," must be applied to purchasing, equipping an i car for a horse. The equipments shall be those of the troop. When the horse shall die a new one shall be bought, and when the equipments shall be changed or worn out they shall be replaced. Corporal Lawrence's number on the active roll of the troop was 560, and he uses that number to designate his fund. One of the provisions of the codicil is that the horse shall be called "Josh Lawrence," "Second Sergeant Lawrence," or "Corporal Lawrence." The equipments shall also bear his name, and the name shall be plainly printed on his stall, and

the desire of the dead member is plainly stated to be to have "always and forever a horse thoroughly equipped and ready for duty in the troop."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
OREGON.

Co. K, 1st REGIMENT, 2d Brigade, O. S. M., celebrated on the evening of April 19 the first anniversary of its formation by an exhibition drill, promenade concert, and dance, at the Pavilion, in Portland. The company turned out 24 files front, balance being detailed on guard and committee duties. The manual of arms, and all movements executed, were done with almost the precision of a veterans organization, especially the formation of single rank from double rank, and the change back to double rank. Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Beebe and Lieutenants Ladd and Cranston for the wonderful work done in the last year, particularly as only 10 or 12 of the 60 men composing the company had ever handled a rifle before entering the company. After about 40 minutes of drill, the company was dismissed and the guests took possession of the floor. The entertainment was an entire success, and called forth continual praise for both officers and men of the company.

In the 1st REGIMENT, 2d Brigade, Captain Southworth and 1st Lieutenant Olds, Co. E, and 2d Lieutenant Thomas, Co. H, have tendered their resignations. 2d Lieutenant E. D. Curtis, Co. A, has received his commission.

Two new companies have lately been mustered into service, one at Albany and the other at Eugene City, while still another is being organized at Prineville, also a cavalry troop at Athina.

The County Court of Multnomah County have decided to build an armory for the 1st REGIMENT, 2d Brigade. An architect is now busy on the plans.

RHODE ISLAND.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your paper of April 23, under the heading "Massachusetts Militia," appears the following query:

"Cannoner proponds the following: The Boston Light Artillery of Boston was organized Nov. 17, 1883. Are we not the oldest light battery in the militia force of the United States? If not, what battery is older?"

Let me enlighten Cannoner on the subject: The Providence Marine Corps of Artillery of Providence, R. I., was organized in October, 1861, and incorporated by the General Assembly of Rhode Island "for the purpose of improving in the use of cannon and in the tactics employed in the attack and defence of ships and batteries," and were chartered as military command with a Lieut.-Colonel as commandant and allowed 200 men.

The sixth article of their charter says: "The commissioned officers of said company shall be elected from the members of the Providence Marine Society of the town of Providence; and if any of said officers shall be disapproved of by the Governor and Senate, or shall die, then, and in either of these cases the superior officer of said company for the time being, shall call said company together as soon as conveniently may be, to choose another officer in the room of the officer so disapproved of, or, dead, in the manner before described."

The company was composed of sailors and seafaring men mostly, and for many years wore a sailor's uniform, and had for a battery two iron guns, the men marching and carrying sabres or short swords.

In June, 1880, the charter was amended so as to allow two of the six commissioned officers to be chosen from its members, whether they were members of the Providence Marine Society or not.

In May, 1882, the charter was again amended to allow any member to be elected a commissioned officer. At this time the Dorr Rebellion broke out and the company took muskets in place of swords and swelled the ranks to about 150 men, a part of whom were cannoners, and manned the two iron guns.

In 1887 the company received four brass guns with carriages and caissons, and changed the character of their organization from a foot battery to a light battery or flying artillery, as it was called at the time. On Oct. 15, 1887, under command of Lieut. Col. Walter C. Simmons (just deceased), they made their first outdoor drill as a 4-gun light battery. On May 12, 1888, they paraded as a light battery at the funeral of Maj. John R. Vinton, U. S. A. In Sept., 1888, Lieut. Col. Simmons in command, they marched fully equipped, with horses, etc., to New Bedford, Mass., for an excursion and drill. In the summer of 1882, under command of Lieut. Col. Jos. P. Balch, they marched to Boston and encamped upon Boston Common, and were absent one week. During their stay the battery was reviewed by the Governor, and fired a salute of 100 guns in the then unprecedented time of six minutes and some seconds during a rain. This organization at that time, the only volunteer or militia light battery known in the United States, created such a sensation that hundreds from other cities came to see it, and among them was a delegation from Boston who came expressly to have an exhibition of its drill given them, and Col. Balch gave the officers of the Boston battery their first instruction in battery drill.

This battery was commanded by Wm. Sprague (afterwards Governor) in 1888-9 and '80, and was then a 6-gun battery.

This battery is now known as Battery A, Light Artillery, R. I. M., and is also known as the mother of batteries having been attached to the 1st R. I. Regiment, under Col. A. E. Burnside, in April, 1881, with six guns, and from its armory 10 light batteries were recruited for the War of the Rebellion. P. D.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

In G. O. 12, the Commander-in-Chief directs that the 2d Brigade, N. G. C., will encamp for not less than seven days, under the command of Brig. Gen. W. H. Dimond. The Alta, referring to the encampment, says: "Many prominent military men are of the opinion that a camp, not a picnic at a watering place, should be the aim and object of our National Guard, but the difficulty lies in the failure of our legislative bodies to provide suitable funds for the purpose. The State assists so little in these yearly encampments that a hippodrome is made of them in the belief of leading officers. The men usually consider the time thus employed as a greater part of their summer vacation, and as most of them are absent from their avocations without pay, and oftentimes, it is alleged, without the concurrence of their employers, a strictly military camp, remote from the attractions of a fashionable society, cannot be effected. General Dimond is undoubtedly the very man to do this and if accomplished, it is said that large numbers of the State organizations would cheerfully respond to any demand upon them to enter a camp having for its object the proper training every member of the National Guard should possess."

The Military Commission appointed to select a new service uniform have decided to adhere closely to the uniform now in use in the National Guard. No change is made in the fatigue uniform. For artillery and cavalry no departure has been made in the present uniform, nor for the Signal Service, except to substitute a soft hat of the Kossoff pattern for the helmet, and to add a despatch box to the equipment of the corps.

The troubles at the opening of the new armory of the 12th Regiment of New York lead the San Francisco Report to say: "The most important portion of a soldier's instruction is to accustom himself to the circumstances in which he would probably find himself in active service. The militia's service is usually upon the streets of a great city in time of excitement. These severe efforts should be made to accustom the men to maneuvering, skirmishing, and cooly in crowds and amid the noise and bustle of the streets. Instead of that, our militia, and we suppose those of New York, do their drilling and maneuvering in rooms, or, if out of doors, in areas kept clear for them. Neither our own 2d Brigade nor one of its regiments has done any outdoor work, except in camp, for over a year. It has never been on the streets."

DELAWARE.

The New York Star is disposed to be satirical on the subject of the military resources of Delaware, of which it says: "We have before us the biennial report of the Adjutant General of Delaware. It is a warlike document. It bristles with facts and figures, bayonets and breech-loaders, and hums with martial music. As a result of inspection and general observation, the accomplished officer is convinced that for general effectiveness, so far as drill, discipline, and morale are concerned, the Delaware militia was never better."

"As we are mainly dependent upon Delaware for our supply of peaches and canvas back ducks, it is gratifying to know that the sturdy little State is prepared to defend those industries *et alii*. We find that the home of Bayard and Gray maintains a stout army of 32 commissioned officers, including the grizzled veteran who writes the report, 22 enlisted men, and two musicians. Formidable as it is, however, this force by no means satisfies the heroic soul of the Adjutant General, for, as he very sensibly puts it, 'until our people come to regard our State military force as something more than an idle toy, a thing for dress parade and vain show, it cannot attain that degree of solidity and military efficiency which all would desire should an emergency arise.' May that emergency never arise!"

MINNESOTA.

In G. O. 2, Col. Bobleter, commanding 2d Regiment, urges the troops to prepare thoroughly for the annual encampment, soon to take place, and says: "The modern weapons of warfare are such that in future all engagements between organized troops must necessarily be in open ranks, and the colored regiments deem it of great importance that more time and attention be given to skirmish evolutions. Therefore, the time allotted at previous encampments for company drills, will, at the next encampment, be devoted to battalion skirmish drills. Previous to the encampment, where the nature of the ground permits, captains will exercise their companies in skirmish drill as often as practicable."

MONTANA.

THERE will shortly be at least five companies of militia in Montana. There are now two at Butte and another is being organized. There is one at Helena and another is being formed. One is shortly to be mustered in at Dillon, and Bozeman will add another to the quota, making seven in all.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

BRIG.-GEN. ORWELL is taking active steps looking to the reorganization of the District militia into battalions of four companies each, three battalions forming a regiment. The number of men required to a company will be 32 men and 5 sergeants, a captain and 2 lieutenants. The reorganization will probably be effected in this way: The Washington Light Infantry having four full companies, will be made the 1st Battalion; the National Guards and the Corcoran Cadets will be consolidated into the 2d Battalion, and the Union Veteran Corps and the Washington Contingents (Old Guard) will be consolidated into the 3d Battalion, thus making the 1st Regiment. The 2d Regiment will be made up of the colored soldiers of the District. The Capital City Guards, it is expected, will muster the few additional men required to form the 1st Battalion, as will the Washington Cadet Corps for the 2d Battalion, and the Banquet Guards will be given all the new recruits in order to make up the 3d Battalion and the 2d Regiment.

WISCONSIN.

The annual ball of the Light Horse Squadron at Milwaukee, April 27, was a great success. It was not till late into the night that the military guests of the evening, who were to be the especially honored guests arrived. Only a comparatively small party arrived, and the postponement of the ball made it impossible for Maj. Gen. Terry and several members of his staff who had accepted invitations to attend, to be present. Those who came—Col. Lee and Lieut. Head and Mrs. Head. As soon as they arrived, they were received by the reception committee and escorted to the dressing room, after which they took a position in the centre of the reception room and were introduced to many of the guests.

KENTUCKY MILITIA.

MILITIA circles in Louisville, Ky., are arranging for a grand military encampment, similar to the one in Washington, and to come off shortly after that is concluded. The proposition is to have a general encampment at the Fair Grounds from June 20 to 25. On June 21 a parade, on June 22, 23 and 24 competitive drilling, and on June 25 the distribution of prizes and exhibition drills by the successful companies.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL WICKHAM, April 29, accepted the following resignations of officers of the Ohio National Guard: Gen. E. Canning, Captain Co. C, 17th Regt.; Mt. Vernon; John R. Caldwell, 1st Lieut. and Adjutant, 13th Regt., Hillsboro; Clement C. Shaw, 2d Lieut. Co. G, 13th Regt., Georgetown. The following commissions were issued April 29: John H. Belair, 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster, 9th Battalion, Columbus; Jas. H. Hyatt, 1st Lieut., and Wm. A. Giles, 2d Lieut., Co. I, 6th Regt., Middleport.

A correspondent says: Our board in the matter of regulations on the uniform, answers the question I asked for some time since. That is, that Commanding officers shall decide the uniform to be worn—fatigue or full dress. 2d. There must be no mixture of full dress and fatigue, 3d. The dress for officers must conform to the dress ordered for the troops. 4th. The sword and sword-belt to be worn on all occasions of duty, as now required. 5th. When in undress the Service belt shall be worn.

These are sensible regulations and there ought to be no obstacles raised against their adoption. That is all we can say about it.

NATIONAL DEBT AND WAR EXPENDITURE.

The Financial Reformer for April contains some interesting statistics in regard to the debt of Europe and its war expenditures. In 1885-6 the debt of Europe was estimated at £2,649,000,000, and the amount requisite for interest on it was £97,528,000. At present the debt is £2,084,480,000, and the amount requisite for interest on it is £213,640,000. Now take the United States. In 1886 the debt was £600,000,000, entailing a charge for interest of £29,300,000. In 1886, the debt was £289,000,000, and the annual charge was £10,200,000. The amount annually spent by the European countries to keep up their armies and navies is £905,600,000. The amount spent by the United States is about £40,000,000. Adding, therefore, the costs for war debts and for armaments together, it will be seen that Europe pays £1,973,500,000, and the United States £40,000,000 per annum. The country that spends the most on armaments is Russia. Her annual expenditure on them is £197,600,000, and the interest on her debt is £208,800,000.

The Italia Militare (Rome) publishes a list of the troops destined to take part in the Italian maneuvers of the present year during the latter end of August and the first fortnight of September.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

GENERAL BOULANGER, the French Minister for War, has decided to despatch detachments amounting to 5,000 men to Tonquin, in order to relieve the troops who have completed two years' colonial service.

GEN. BLUMENTHAL is expected to shortly retire from active service in the German Army. Although advanced in years, he was considered as the successor of Gen. von Moltke, but his health has recently become enfeebled.

A LETTER from Italy states that the engineering works at Genoa are very busy, and have a great deal of work in hand for the Government. Besides the ironclads *Stilice*, *Ré Umberta*, and *Sardinia*, all with engines of 20,000 horse-power, the Government are having a number of first-class torpedo-boats

built and engined in different parts of the country similar to those which have been purchased at Elbing, in Germany; and there are not wanting indications that Italy, like the other chief European Powers, will go in for fast cruisers. Their first-class torpedo-boats are said to be much superior to those of the English Admiralty, both as regards seagoing qualities, speed, and armament.

The pay of the English soldier is £1. a day, varying up to 2d. a day for men in the household cavalry. But when the prescribed stoppages have been made toward the cost of his "keep" very little indeed is left to him in the way of pocket money. He may, of course, advance to be a Corporal, a Sergeant, or even a Sergeant-Major, receiving as much as £5., or in the Royal Engineers, £6. a day; nay, it is now possible for him to be promoted altogether out of the ranks and to become "an officer and a gentleman." But these latter promotions are very rare. The Russian receives a mess allowance which is calculated to give

each man one third of a pound of meat on 120 days of the year. The remaining 100 days are observed as fasts according to the rules of the Greek Church! In addition about 2 pounds of flour, which the men bake into bread for themselves, or 1 pound 12 ounces of biscuits issued per man, and to this is added 4 4-5 ounces of groats, 4-5 ounces salt, and for every 100 men 11 7-10 ounces tea and 2 pounds 3 3-10 ounces of sugar. The daily field ration of the British soldier is 1 pound of meat, 1 1/2 pounds bread or 1 pound biscuit, 1/2 ounce coffee, 1-6 ounce tea, 2 ounces sugar, and 1/2 ounce salt, and when hard work is being done another 1/2 pound meat is added if possible, and it is also usual to serve out 2 ounces compressed vegetables and 4 ounces preserved potatoes.

The *Mittheilungen über Gegenstände des Artillerie- und Genie Wesens* (Vienna) devotes a long article in its April number to the consideration of the question of revolving turrets, and especially to a comparison between the Schumann and Mougin systems.

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OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., April 14, 1887. SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 10 A. M., May 14, 1887, for the necessary printing for Division Headquarters, during the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1887. Blank proposals and specifications can be obtained at this office.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. J. H. LORD, Captain and Asst. Qr. Mr., U.S.A.

Proposals for Drayage in New York City.

WAR DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL ST., CORNER GREENE, April 21, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. on May 28, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the drayage required by the Quartermaster's Department in New York City during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1887.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all proposals. Specifications and conditions of proposals, contract, service, and payment, and blank forms of proposals and contracts can be had on application to the undersigned.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Drayage" and addressed to the "Depot QuarterMaster, New York City."

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING ONE FIRE-PROOF MILLING SHOP AT THE NATIONAL ARMY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

NATIONAL ARMY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS., April 22, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, for building at the National Army, Springfield, Mass., one fire-proof Milling Shop, complete, in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the Commanding Officer's Office, will be received until 12 M. Monday, May 23, 1887, when they will be publicly opened.

Blank forms and specifications supplied on application. Proposals to be endorsed on exterior of sealed envelope, "Proposals for building Milling Shop," and addressed to the Commanding Officer, National Army, Springfield, Mass.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or parts thereof.

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Lieut. Col. of Ord., Comdg.

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MRS. HYDE AND DAUGHTERS will re-open their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sept. 15, 1887. Pupils may remain during holidays and summer vacations. Reference, Chief Engineer E. D. Robbie. Address Mrs. J. G. HYDE, Binghamton, N. Y.

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Proposals for Miscellaneous Quartermaster's Stores.

NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST., COR. GREENE, NEW YORK CITY, April 26, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., June 1, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this depot miscellaneous Quartermaster's stores, such as army lamps and parts, lanterns and globes, stationery, G. I. buckets and barrels, iron, zinc, horse and mule shoes and nails, &c., &c., &c., specified on schedule to be seen and had at this office.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the department.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Banks and information as to bidding, &c., will be furnished by this office on application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's stores, to be opened June 1, 1887," and be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieut.-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

KINNEY TOBACCO COMPANY beg leave to call attention to their new Pocket Case in which they are now packing their celebrated brand of CIGARETTES.
SWEET CAPORAL WARRANTED: Absolutely Free from any Flavoring or Impurities.
Finest Grades of Old and Thoroughly-cured Virginian and Turkish Tobaccos. Finest French Rice Paper.
Highest Class Skilled Labor. All goods made under our Careful Personal Supervision.

Kinney Bros.

THE present strength of the German Navy is returned as follows: Thirteen ironclads, fourteen armored vessels, nine cruiser frigates, eight cruiser corvettes, five cruisers, four gunboats, five avisos, eleven schoolships, and thirty-one vessels for other purposes. In addition there are about 150 torpedo-boats.

The *Militär Wochenschrift* has recently published some strictures upon the regulation that each officer shall be provided with a whistle to direct attention to his instructions. In the heat and excitement of the battle, our contemporary believes that the piping signal will be neglected or inaudible. Nevertheless, the use of the whistle has been officially prescribed, and the *Wochenschrift* bids German officers make the most of it.

The *Deutsches Heeres-Zeitung* reports that there has been submitted to the technical and administrative committee in Vienna the model of a newly invented repeating rifle, which, it is claimed, greatly excels in principle all systems at present in use. The War Ministry has taken steps to settle the apparent advantages of the new rifle, and the practical testing of it will presently take place. The constructors of the gun are Captain Hermann Schmitz and the engineer, Bela Schatzenthaler.

GEN. BOULANGER has taken the necessary measures to prevent, in the event of a declaration of war between France and Germany, the troops in Alsace-Lorraine from damaging the French railroads and telegraphs, and thus seriously interfere with mobilization.

The Belgians have apparently adopted a modified Manlicher repeating arm. The modification is in its calibre, which will be one of eight millimetres. One hundred thousand of these rifles are at present ordered at the Lüttich Small Arms Factory.

It is suggested (by "one who knows") for the benefit of future explorers of the North Pole, that a much better route is by way of Edmonton and the Mackenzie River. There is now stage or steamboat communication almost all the way from Calgary to the mouth of the Mackenzie, on the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 70 deg. north, and a traveller leaving Winnipeg in the early summer months could reach the latter point with all needful supplies after a comfortable journey of not more than two months.

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia has had under consideration for some

time the question of increasing the facilities for issuing policies upon the lives of women, and as family physicians' certificates are not received as medical examination, it has been determined to select two women physicians of reputation to represent it in Philadelphia, and make the examinations on all women risks who desire to enjoy the advantages of life insurance.

"A Place for everything, and everything in its place," is a wise old proverb, the observance of which will save money and trouble.

Before the Doctor reaches the injured, PHENOL SODIUM—the dressing which will afford prompt relief from pain, the checking of bleeding, and a rapid healing to the injured part. The physician—should he be familiar with the remedy—will praise the happy thought which suggested its use.

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BLEACHED TABLE LINEN, 38c., 45c., 50c., 65c., 75c. A YARD.

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Each.

EXTRA QUALITY CREAM DAMASK CLOTHES, FRINGED AND FANCY-COLORED BORDERS.

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WITH NAPKINS TO MATCH, \$1.50 a Doz. TURKEY-RED TABLE DAMASKS, from 35c. 40c., 50c., 55c. to \$1.25 a yard.

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MARRIED.

MILLS—WILCOX.—At the residence of her aunt, Mrs. J. B. Harrison, 34 Gramercy Park, New York City, April 28, Lieutenant STEPHEN CR. SBY MILLS, 12th U. S. Infantry, to MARIE LOUISE, daughter of General O. B. Wilcox, U. S. A.

PALMER—WARDROBE.—At Waukesha, Wisconsin, April 21, Lieutenant GEORGE PALMER, 9th U. S. Infantry, to Miss BEETHA E. WARDROBE.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—On the train near Utica, N. Y., May 4, Brevet Brig.-Gen. ANDREW J. ALEXANDER, Lieut.-Colonel, U. S. Army, retired.

JUSTICE TO OUR HEROES.

Wolsey on Lee Criticised.

Was Lee the Greatest General of the War?

Read General Sherman's Article in the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, FOR MAY.
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65 MAIDEN LANE, Cor. William Street, NEW YORK.

BEAUMONT.—At New Hope, Pa., May 2, Surgeon HORATIO N. BEAUMONT, U. S. Navy.

BLECHER.—At a meeting held in the reading room of Co. C, 10th Infantry, at Fort Union, N. M., on the evening of April 26, 1887, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted in commemoration of our late comrade, Artificer CHRISTIAN BLECHER: "Whereas, it has pleased an all wise Providence to remove suddenly from our midst, while absent on temporary duty at District Headquarters, Artificer Christian Blecher, Co. C, 10th Infantry; and while humbly bowing to the divine will of Him who does all things for the best, still we deeply deplore his loss, and desire to bear testimony to his sterling worth as a man and soldier; therefore, be it Resolved, That in the death of Artificer Blecher the company loses one of its brightest ornaments, whose equal in zeal, ambition, and devotion to his profession as a soldier is seldom found. In every sense a gentleman, his strict integrity and assiduous devotion to duty commanded our highest respect, while his social disposition, courtesy of manner and kindness of feeling endeared him to all his comrades, who will ever gratefully cherish his memory; and be it further Resolved, That our sincere and heartfelt thanks be extended to the members of Company E, 22d Infantry, and Band 10th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Marcy, N. M., for their noble and generous action in arranging for, and taking

part in, the obsequies of our late comrade, and that a copy of these resolutions be prepared and forwarded to their respective organizations and also to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Army and Navy Register, Buffalo Courier, and New Mexican, for publication."—HARRY GRADY, Sergt.; HARRY WHILLIS, Corp.; HARRY J. BUTLER, Pvt., Co. C, 10th Infantry, Committee.

BURBANK.—At Newport, Ky., April 27, Mrs. ISABELLA BURBANK, widow of General Sidney Burbank, U. S. A., and mother of 1st Lieutenant C. S. Burbank, 10th U. S. Infantry.

GREENE.—At Savannah, Ga., April 25, ROBERT McCLELLAND, only son of Capt. B. D. Greene, late Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Bessie McClelland, aged fourteen years.

HOWELL.—At Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., May 2, Capt. REZIN G. HOWELL, 2d U. S. Artillery.

LAWTON.—At Fort Huachuca, Arizona, April 23, ANNIE LAWTON, only child of Capt. and Mrs. H. W. Lawton, 4th Cav., aged 1 year and 3 months.

PENNEY.—At Newark, O., April 23, aged 68, Mrs. ERMINA CAPTAIN PENNY, wife of Mr. Geo. W. Penney and mother of Captain Chas. G. Penney, 6th U. S. Infantry.

WHITE.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., May 3, FRANK T., only son of Truman B. White, cisternmaker, U. S. Navy,

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

IN SLEEPLESSNESS.
Dr. E. L. H. BARRY, Jerseyville, Ill., says: "I used it in a case of sleeplessness, and it acted like a charm."



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Donn Piatt, who was on terms of the closest intimacy with these great men during the rebellion, and with most of them before and after, had superior advantages for obtaining the materials for such a work as the present, which his natural gifts of insight into character and honesty of heart, coupled to a strong and clear style, have turned to the best account. He has thus presented his countrymen with the clearest, most truthful, and fascinating pictures of the true heroes of the war. He found them men—noble men—and such he paints them.

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II.

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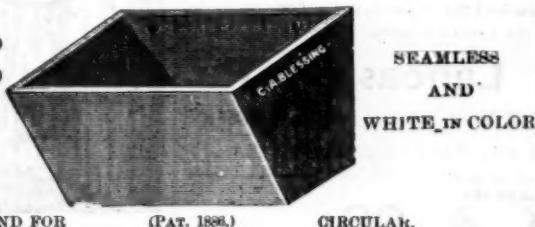
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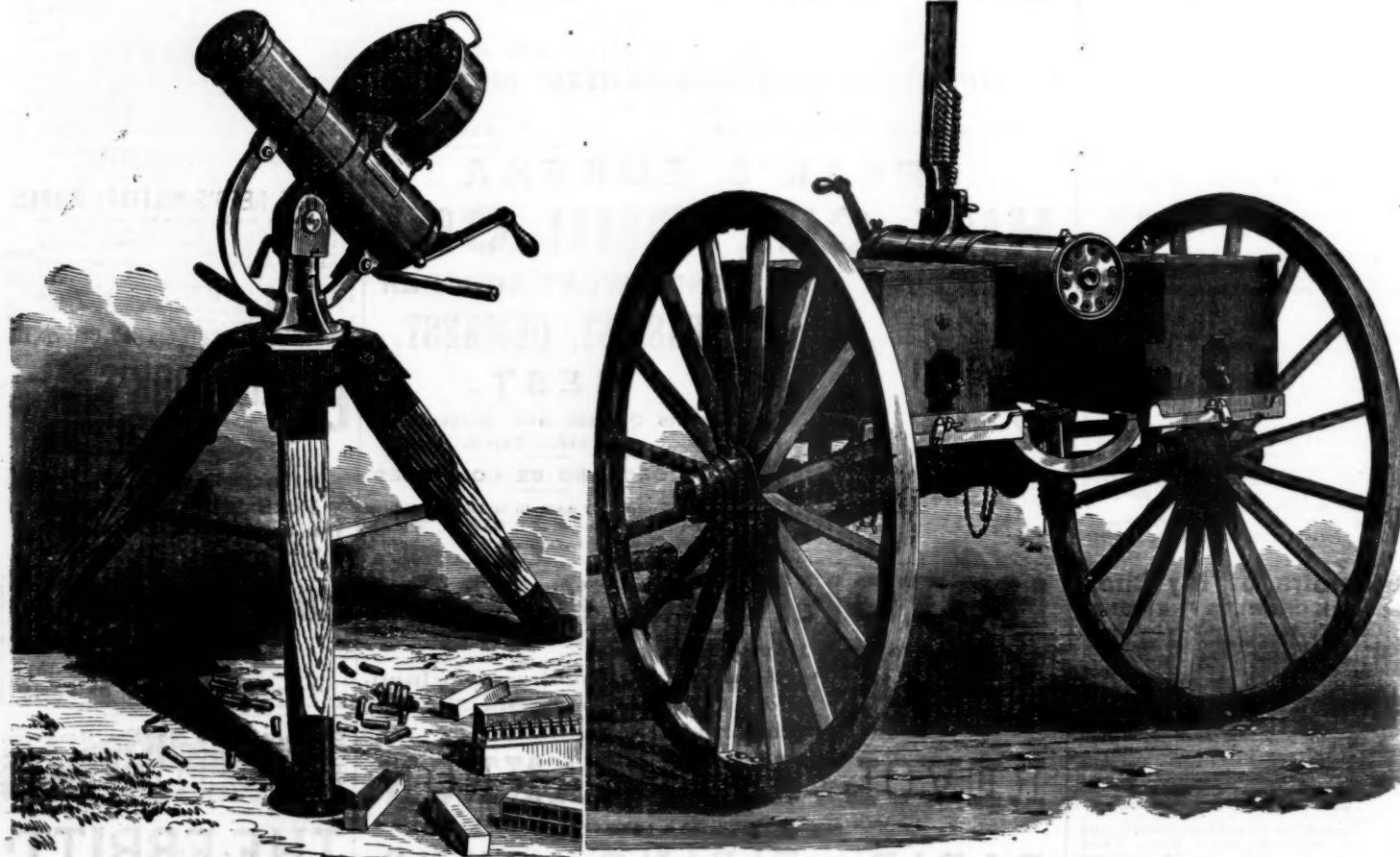
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